

NEW VICTOR RECORDS TO-DAY

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:
S. MOUTRIE & CO.
CHATER ROAD.

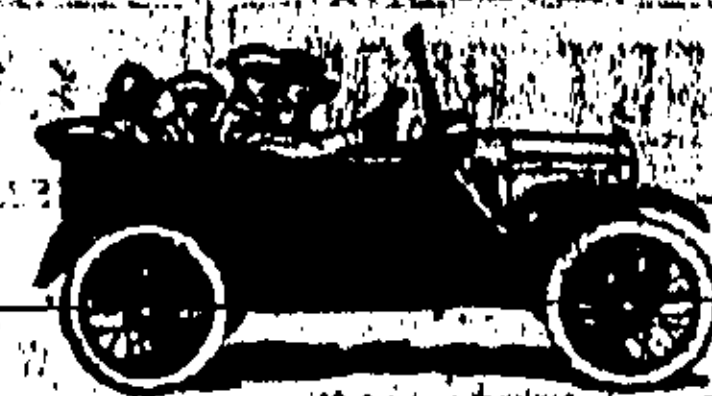
China Mail

Temperature 78 Barometer 29.88
Rainfall 0.33 in. Humidity 82

ESTABLISHED 1840

THE DOLLAR.
To-day's closing rate 2/4 11/16
To-day's opening rate 2/4 13/16

THE AUSTIN SEVEN



Catalogues & specifications from
Sole Agents:
ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

No. 19,296 六拜禮 號十二月九年四十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1924.

日二十月八年十國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

NEW VICTOR RECORDS TO-DAY

Sole distributors.
S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
CHATER ROAD.

MODERN SODA FOUNTAIN

Iced Cold Drinks - Ice Cream
Assorted
Sweets - Biscuits - Cakes

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NEW CARS FOR SALE & HIRE
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Top Rebuilders
Prompt Service at Moderate Prices.
Tires and Accessories for Sale.
Managing Director, C. L. FUN. J. H. TANG, Secretary.

YEE SANG FAT CO.



JUST TO HAND
NEW STOCK
FOR
THE SEASON
MAKE YOUR
PURCHASE
EARLY.

THE ATTFIELD CASE.

FATHER RELEASED FROM JAIL.

GUN-RUNNING CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

SON REFUSED BAIL.
(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 19.
Mr. Attfield senior has been released from Brixton Jail, where he has been imprisoned since July 24, as he was unable to furnish £10,000 bail, fixed in each case by the Judge in Chambers—after the gun-running charges had been withdrawn in the Police Court and he and his son had been re-arrested on behalf of the customs authorities.

Yesterday, bail was reduced to £2,000 in the case of Mr. Attfield senior, but the application of his son (Captain Cecil Attfield) for bail was refused.

GUN-RUNNING ALLEGED.

A message of July 25 read:
Captain Cecil Attfield and his father were charged at the Mansion House with attempted gun-running between the 8th of April and the 2nd of July from the Thames to Russia. They were remanded, bail being refused.

Counsel for the Commissioners of Customs said that the charge was made under the Arms Export Prohibition Order of 1921. The articles concerned in this case were machine gun parts and mountings. A further charge is probable. Counsel for the defence when refused bail, said that the penalty under this charge was only £100 fine. Mr. Attfield senior repudiated his liability. He had been headmaster of a London school for forty years. Captain Attfield voluntarily made a statement at Scotland Yard some time ago and had heard nothing of the affair since. He was amazed to see in the papers that a warrant for his arrest had been issued.

OIL TANK AFIRE.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

(Reuter's Service.)

RANGOON, September 19.
The oil tanker s.s. "Syrian" of 2,000,000 gallons capacity, belonging to the Burmah Oil Company, was struck by lightning this morning and set on fire.
The vessel contained crude oil, which is still burning.

RELIABILITY TRIALS.

HARLEY DAVIDSON CUP.

COMPETITION TO-DAY.

The "China Mail" was courteously informed this morning, by one of the officials concerned, that the reliability trials for the Harley Davidson Cup will commence this afternoon. This is being organised by the motor cycle section of the Hongkong Automobile Association and will be in the New Territories. For the benefit of members on the Hongkong side of the water it is announced that the motor-car lighter will leave Hongkong at 1.30 p.m. and will return from Kowloon at 7 p.m.

To-day's event will be the first half of the trial. The starts will be made from the Kowloon Fire Station from 2 p.m. at intervals of a minute between competitors, and there will be the first check, an open one, eight and a half miles from the start. Between this point and Castle Peak two secret checks will be made and there will be another secret check on the journey home. Competitors are to keep a speed of 20 miles an hour and are due back at the starting point by 6.45 p.m. Refreshments are to be served at Castle Peak, there being a compulsory stop of an hour at that point.

MAJOR ZANNI.

NO DEFINITE NEWS.

"Nothing definite," was all that could be said about the pending arrival here of Major Zanni, the round-the-world flier who is due either to-day or to-morrow, from Hanoi or Haiphong.

Yesterday, the Asiatic Petroleum Co. were informed that Zanni might be here to-day or to-morrow, but up till about noon to-day no further advice had been received from the South.

However, it has been the custom of world aviators to do what is least expected; no surprise would be occasioned by Zanni dropping in this afternoon.

For causing obstruction in the public street yesterday by leaving 2,000 bricks there, a contractor, Lu Ko, was fined \$25 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton, sitting at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning.

WEMBLEY.

WILL IT CARRY ON?

TWO CONFLICTING RUMOURS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT PROMISED.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, September 19.
The statement, that the Empire Exhibition at Wembley will be carried on next year, is authoritatively deprecated.

Lord Stevenson pointed out that he would make a statement in this connection, as soon as he was in a position to do so.

An Earlier Message.

According to a member of the Empire Exhibition executive there is now no possible doubt that Wembley will carry on next year.

Transport And Trade.

At a luncheon in honour of the Conference of the Transport Institute at Wembley, Mr. H. Gosling, Minister of Transport, said the Government had to build up our old Empire often on new methods. And it was important to remember that it could not hope to develop trade unless it first developed transport.

The Government was fully alive to the importance of bringing back transport accommodation to the highest point of efficiency.

The Government was devoting large sums; and going to devote still larger sums to this end. They should provide roads and transport facilities because they were needed; and because such schemes would absorb many of the unemployed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

(Reuter's Service.)

GENEVA, September 19.
The disarmament sub-committee held a prolonged sitting to-day. It is expected to conclude to-morrow. The ensemble work of penalties and disarmament has been completed, whilst the question of arbitration is still under examination.

The date of assembling the disarmament conference has been fixed, though it is not stated. There is reason to believe it will not be before the Spring. It is explained the ratification protocol must precede the issue of invitations to the conference, to which all states will be invited.

Lord Parmoor told Reuter at the close of the sitting: "We are now in fair waters. Things are going all right."

BOOK CLUB.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Book Club was held yesterday evening to receive the resignation of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. Charles Gerken) Dr. W. W. Pearse, who presided, moved the resignation be accepted, and that Mr. Gerken be thanked for his past services to the Club. The resolution was carried unanimously. The Chairman then proposed Mr. C. J. Roe as the new Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and the appointment was confirmed by another unanimous vote. After some discussion it was decided that the General Committee should consist of the officers-bearers and that the selection of books should be vested in the Honorary Secretary, who should be able to invoke the assistance of any member or members of the General Committee as he thought desirable.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON.

London, Aug. 23. — Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the apostle of prohibition, was heckled when he spoke to a large audience at the Kingsway Hall, W.C.

While he was telling of the progress of prohibition in the United States there was considerable interruption, and a man attempted to put questions to him.

A voice: "Take no notice of him. He is only a boozier's wind-bag."

When Mr. Johnson stated that religion was the principal motive-power behind prohibition, a man shouted from the back of the hall: "What about sweating in the factories? Why doesn't your religion pay some attention to that?"

LIFT IN AEROPLANE.

London, Aug. 23. — The first aeroplane in the world to be fitted with a passenger lift—a giant bomber—is being built for the French military air service.

The lift will be used by a gunner in charge of two batteries of machine guns, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the huge fuselage. Should the bomber be attacked from above, the gunner, without leaving his seat, will rise in his lift through the hull and fire his top guns. Then, should hostile machines attack from below, he will descend to the other position and open fire with the lower guns.

STOCKINETTE LINGERIE.

HOW TO TREAT IT.

Stockinette is, perhaps, the most popular material for underwear at the present moment. It is so light, both cool to wear and a protection from chills, and extremely easy to wash at home.

Complete sets of lingerie, from vests to petticoat-slips, are now made of woolen, artificial silk and silk stockinette. Some specially designed for the purpose is sold by the yard in tubular form, so that it is only necessary to hem the garments at the top and bottom.

The chief difficulty experienced by the home worker is in the cutting out. Stockinette is terrible stuff for stretching. The simplest plan is to run a tacking close to the line of cutting out before commencing to do so, and not to remove the stitches until the seams are done.

Make your stockinette petticoats so that they may be worn back to front on alternate days. This will prevent that bagginess at the knees to which the material is liable becoming apparent.

Through its stretching properties stockinette often "drops" with wear, and slips and petticoats are sometimes found to have become inches longer, and the hems need taking up.

Examine the garments for signs of fraying and "ladders," and arrest this damage before it is too late. Stockinette "undies" should be mended by careful darning, and when there is a large hole, a backing of net, on to which the edges may be drawn into shape before the darn is begun, is the neatest and most enduring method.

When washing these garments, leave them to soak in warm soapsuds for an hour or so to loosen the dirt, and then squeeze and move them up and down in a fresh supply of warm lather until they are clean enough to pass through two lots of lukewarm rinsing water. Never wring or wrangle stockinette.

—P. H. F.

A body found in the lake on the Marquis of Northampton's estate, Castle Ashby, near Northampton, has been identified as that of Alfred Percy Hall, 24th Squadron R.A.F., Kenley, near Catterham, Kent, who was killed on September 19, 1918.

"Luxore" Socks



Made of a fine Silk and Cotton Mixture with tops, heels and toes extra spliced.
For hard wear and smart appearance these Socks have no equal, and are absolutely unshrinkable.
Stocked in Black and White, Grey and White, Nigger and White and Fawn and White mixtures in all sizes.
\$1.75. \$2.50 per pair.

NOVEL DESIGNS IN FANCY SOCKS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building. Des Voeux Road.

SKETOIDE

To Work in comfort during the day and Rest in comfort during the night use
and quickly rid the Office and Home of all MOSQUITOES, FLIES, SANDFLIES, etc., etc.
SKETOIDE kills all insects.
SKETOIDE is pleasant in use.
SKETOIDE is non-poisonous.

THE PHARMACY.

Tel. C. 345. No. 26, Queen's Road Central.

AUTUMN SUITINGS.

From the West End of London.

HEALTH BOOTS & SHOES.

Specially made for The Tai Yau Co., Ltd. by Crockett & Jones, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

GREAT SALE

NOW ON:-

MA JONG SETS—ALL KINDS OF CHINESE SILK, HOSIERY, ETC., ETC.

TAI YAU CO., LTD.

244—246, Des Voeux Road C. Tel. C. 2637.

HAWKER'S SLOE GIN PEDLAR BRAND

NEVER GO BATHING WITHOUT A BOTTLE

SOLE AGENTS:—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central. Tel. 75 Central.

NEGLIGÉ

SHIRTS & PYJAMAS

"NOGATCO"

SEA ISLAND COTTON FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

THESE GARMENTS ARE PERFECT IN CUT AND CRAFTSMANSHIP AND IN AN EXCELLENT RANGE OF DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS.

Shirts Complete with 2 Collars from \$9.50

Pyjamas—Excellent Designs from \$9.50

SEE WINDOWS FOR NEW AUTUMN DISPLAYS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

LAMMERT BROS.AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.**Public Auctions**

THE Underagers have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, 22nd Sept., 1924,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street
(For account of the Concerned)

1 Case White Voile
1 Case Mohair
4 Cases Striped Voile

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th Sept., 1924.

on

TUESDAY, 23rd Sept., 1924,
commencing at 11 a.m.,
at No. 21, Open Passage, The Hongkong
& Kowloon Wharf & Stevedoring Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon,

(for account of the concerned)

451 Corrugated Square Steel

Bars 5/8" x 40"

114 Corrugated Square Steel

Bars 5/8" x 40" and 3/4" x 40"

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1924.

**A Canadian Farm
on Easy Terms**Do you wish to possess your own Farm
Home through annual payments, so small
that you have substantial surplus for
comfortable living?The new plan of the Canadian Pacific
Railway makes possible the realization of
your dream.The Canadian Pacific Railway will own
large blocks of land in Western Canada
whose virgin soil possibilities are immense
—open areas of fertile or sheltered park-
lands—where settlers of a few years ago
have found profit and comfort.The Canadian Pacific Railway now offers
you a Farm Home in Western Canada on
a new Long-Term Plan of Easy Payment
that is extraordinary. Every farmer must
be interested in any plan that makes it
possible to own a farm home without
taking all his profits to meet his land
payments and still enable him to give his
family the comfort and enjoyment of life.

● Payments extended over 35 Years

FIRST YEAR FREE USE OF LANDUnder this plan all the settler pays down
is 1% of the purchase price—then he will
have one year's free use of the land with-
out any interest, chargeable whatsoever,
after which the balance of principal will
be amortized on an easy payment plan of
24 equal, annual payments which makes
the second payment fall due two years
after the purchase of the land. Which is
figured on the basis of 7% of the balance
of the cost of the land. For example, on a
purchase of 160 acres costing say, \$2,000,
the down payment will be \$200 and the
annual payments, commencing at the end
of the second year, will be \$100. At the
end of 35 years the settler will own the
title to the land—entirely at once, he
wishes to pay sooner, which is his privilege.
Taxes are moderate and there are no taxes
on your livestock, buildings, improvements,
implements or personal effects. Good mar-
kets, modern schools, roads, churches,
amusements make farm life in Western
Canada desirable and attractive. This offer
justifies the fullest investigation. Send
now for pamphlet on "Western Canada
and the new farm offer." For full infor-
mation regarding steamship rates, routes, etc.
write.E. M. THORNTON, Genl. of Colonization,
Room 3, Canadian Pacific Railway Bldg.,
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.**O. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.**SANITARY ENGINEERS
MONUMENTALISTS

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Estimates Free

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Sanitary Installations**Hot Water Systems &c.**

Specialists in Monumental Work

out from

Italian Marble-Polished

and/or

Fine Punched Hongkong Granite.**Artificial Wreaths in Stock.****For Sale**

Flower and Vegetable

Seeds

Indications point to a

Heavy Demand

for seeds

This Season

To be sure of getting every variety

you wish, we suggest that you

Order To-day.**GRACA & CO.,**

No. 10, Wyndham Street,

P.O. Box 620, Hongkong.

SHOEMAKERS.

(Japanese Hand Made)

Every kind of Footwear.**MADE TO ORDER.****OHERRY & CO.,**

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Opposite Kayamally & Co.

Telephone Central No. 491

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

WHY BUY FOREIGN**MADE SUITCASES**

When we sell Shanghai

Manufactured Suitcases?

They are Cheaper and

More Durable.

CHAO CHEUNG TRUNK CO.

(Opposite Yau-mat Ferry, Fringe)

ODDS & ENDS.**MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.**

Gaol Sold.

Flint County Gaol, one mile
from Mold, was sold by auction for
£3,000 at Mold to Mr. Richard
Hughes, of Bryncoch, Mold, a
Liverpool shipper. The prison
was built at a cost of £80,000, and
has been used as a Jesuit college,
a convent, and a military detention
barracks.

Princess Governor.

Prince Beatrice, who has just
gone into residence at Carisbrook
Castle, as is her custom at this
time of the year, has been governor
and captain of the Isle of Wight
for nearly 30 years, and is very
popular in the Island (says the
"Evening News.") She is also
Governor of the Castle, which is
her official residence, and it was
from it that the Princess's son,
then Prince Alexander of Battenberg,
took his title of Marquis of Carisbrook when he
was made peer in 1917.

£3,000 Necklace Lost.

A reward of £300 is offered for
the return of a pearl necklace,
valued at £3,000, lost in the West
End by the Dowager Lady Hilling-
don, of Temple House, Waltham
Cross, Hertfordshire. She motored
up to town to do some shopping
and afterwards called on some
friends. She did not discover
her loss until she reached home
about 6.30 p.m. The necklace con-
sists of 116 graduated pearls with
a diamond clasp and ruby centre,
with a safety chain attached to
each side of the clasp.

Popular Policeman.

Policemen in all parts of Eng-
land and Wales subscribed to a
cheque given to Police-Constable
John Braithwaite, of the Devon-
port Dockyard Police (a branch of
the Metropolitan Police), when he
was married. Constable Braithwaite
is chairman of the Central
Committee of the Police Federa-
tion, and in that capacity during
the last five years has become
known to his fellow-policemen all
over the country. Many police-
men attended his marriage at
Carlisle to Miss Hutchings, who,
like himself, is a native of the
town. She is the daughter of an
ex-policeman.

A Fragrant Moth Ball.

A delightfully fragrant ball
which is excellent for keeping the
moth away can be made as follows
(according to a recipe in the
"Manchester Guardian"). Choose
a very firm orange, then get thirty
or forty cloves and push the
pointed ends of these all over the
fruit. Now put the whole thing
into a warm dry place, so that the
orange can thoroughly dry. (It is
important that it should dry
slowly). As the rind of the orange

shrinks, it holds the cloves so firmly
that they cannot fall out. When
the orange is quite dry the result
will be a ball that imparts a
sweet scent to the garments as well
as keeping away the dreaded moth.
Slump in Marriages.

The Registrar-General states in
his quarterly returns, just issued,
that the lowest marriage rate ever
recorded, was that in the first
quarter of this year. There were
29,711 fewer marriages than in
the last quarter of 1923. In the
first quarter of the year 1921
there were 76,158 marriages;
1922, 50,382; 1923, 53,281; and
1924, 46,996. The births register-
ed in the second quarter, ended
June 23, were 187,157—the lowest
recorded in any second quarter
except during the war. Male
babies were in the proportion of
1,047 to 1,000 females, but 1,069
males died to each 1,000 females.
Influenza was responsible for 4,173
deaths, 3.7 of the total deaths in
England and Wales. Nearly half
the cases of death from small-
pox occurred in Derbyshire, 535
out of a total of 1,195.

Arbitration By Fists.

Aged 73 and weighing 11st., a
London resident writes to "The
Daily Mail" stating that he has
addressed to Earl Beatty, First
Sea Lord of the Admiralty—
through the Duke of Leeds, com-
modore of the Royal Yacht
Squadron—a challenge to meet
him in the ring of the National
Sporting Club and box the best of
ten rounds with 4 oz. gloves. The
correspondent claims to have sup-
plied the Admiralty before and
during the war with certain inven-
tions for which he considers him-
self entitled to the sum of
£100,000, and he suggests as con-
ditions of the fight that if Lord
Beatty should win he (the corres-
pondent) would drop his claim;
but if the First Sea Lord should
lose, then the Admiralty should
pay the £100,000 within a month.
The correspondent states that he
has lodged a Petition of Right.

The Child Mind.

To most grown-ups the child
mind is an enigma, and it is
reasonable to suppose that the
grown-up mind is an enigma to
the child (says a writer in the
"Westminster Gazette.") So that,
if there could be a sudden "twi-
light" for a few hours, great
changes would be apparent in the
behaviour of the one to the other.
Take, for instance, meal-time—a
period when youth and maturity
wage eternal warfare—Mary and
Bobbie would appreciate mother's
dislike to messy, noisy meals, and
mother would realise in a flash
how tiresome and dull it is to sit
quiet and be careful and clean and
good right through all the courses.
Naturally, a compromise would be
effected. Mary would only drop
her spoon once, and not see how
far she could lean over to pick it
up, capsizing the chair and herself

THE CREWE JEWELS.**POLICE SEARCH FOR
EX-CONVICT.**

London, August 16.—Scotland

Yard detectives are assisting the
Isle of Wight police in the search
for an ex-convict, named Henry
James Duggan, in connection with
the theft of Lady Crewe's jewels
from Nubia House, Cowes, the
residence of Lady Baring.

Duggan is an old offender
according to police records. He
was born at Brighton in 1853, and
was released from Liverpool jail
in February this year after serving
a sentence of 12 months for
stealing jewels.

He has also committed robberies

at Cambridge and Birmingham.

He is said by the police to be

one of the cleverest criminals in

the country. His usual method is

to go to hotels and pretend that

he has a telegram to deliver.

When challenged he will invariably

declare that he has been

wrongly directed to a room. His

description is:

Height 5ft. 4 1/2 in., hair and eyes

grey, slim build, scar on left side

of forehead dressed in light grey

suit, grey soft hat, carries a

raincoat and an attaché case.

Always very smartly dressed and

well spoken.

In the criminal records he is

known under a number of aliases,

such as Frederick Osborne, Charles

Buchanan, Henry Phillips, Thomas

Smith, Frank Armitage, Frederick

William Russell, William Henry

Simpson, William Adams, Henry

James Duggan, James Duggan,

Charles Russell, and James Henry

Duggan. He is said to be a

cabinet-maker and a native of

Brighton.

and knocking her glass of water

over at one fell swoop. Bobbie

would tip his plate (probably), but

not at such an acute angle that

the tablecloth be drenched with

rhubarb juice. . . . As for mother,

instead of losing herself in gloomy

contemplation of the years to pass

before she can have meals in peace,

she would chat companionably

and limit considerably her number

of "don'ts." Another "twilight"

and rest hour is transformed.

With energy unflagging, rest is

not a thing to be endured with

equanimity, a fact of which

mother, herself a child for the

time being, is thoroughly con-

scious, but the children, wise in

maturity, quickly realise that

their backs must be rested for at

least a quarter of an hour and that

the remainder of the time must be

spent quietly looking at books in

order that mother may have the

peace and rest she so richly

deserves!

THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK

The Sixth issue of the TELEPHONE HANDBOOK has
been published in JULY, 1924.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK consists of an up-to-date
and accurate index of Telephone Subscribers, the numbers
being given in sequence.

SPECIMEN PAGE.

Central—22	The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd., 5, Wyndham Street
Central—22	"China Mail" (Newspaper), 5, Wyndham Street
Central—22	The Dollar Directory Co., 5, Wyndham Street
Central—22	Telephone Handbook, 5, Wyndham Street
Central—22	"Hongkong Sunday Herald," 5, Wyndham Street
Peak—22	MacCourtney, F. D., Residence, 358, The Peak
Kowloon—22	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Cement Works, Hok-on
Central—23	Jordan, Forsyth, Grove, Aubrey, Urquhart, Lyon
Central—23	Brown & Macgown, Dr., Alexandria Buildings
Central—23	Brown, Dr. Lyon, Office, Alexandria Buildings
Central—23	Forsyth, Dr. C., Office, Alexandria Buildings
Central—23	Macgown, Dr. J. C., Office, Alexandria Buildings
Peak—23	Brown, Mr. N. S., Residence, 183, The Peak
Peak—23	Battlefield and Swire, Mr. N. S. Brown, Residence, 184, The Peak
Kowloon—23	Ye Fong Chan, 136, Temple Street, Yau-mat
Central—24	Tak Shan Bank, 155, Queen's Road, Central
Peak—24	Bail, A. Dyer, Residence, 154, The Peak
Kowloon—24	Dixon, H., Residence, 4, Lyceum Villas, Chatham Road

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK has met a want which has
long been felt amongst users of the Telephone, as it provides
an easy means of ascertaining the name of the Subscriber
without the necessity of a search through the ordinary al-
phabetical directory.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK costs \$1 per copy and
is sold on the strict understanding that on the publication of
a new one the old one will be returned to the publishers. The
proviso is made in the interests of Subscribers in view of the
frequent changes that take place.

ORDER.

THE HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO., 5, Wyndham St.

Please supply me with copy..... of the July-December,
1924 issue of the Telephone Handbook at \$1 per copy. I agree to return
this copy to you on application when a new Handbook is published.

Cash enclosed \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

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HONGKONGHONGKONG HOTEL, REPUBLICAN HAY HOTEL,
PEAK HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

SHANGHAIASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, PALACE HOTEL,
GRAND HOTEL, KALSH, MAJESTIC HOTEL.

Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

HOTELS,

LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel
des Wagon Lits, Ltd., Paris.**PALACE HOTEL**

Tel. Kowloon

No. 3

Tel. Address

"Palace"

(Three minutes from Kowloon Ferry Wharf & Railway Station.)

Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fans Throughout.

Every Room with Private Bath.

Lounge Bar & Billiard Rooms. Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal

supervision of the Proprietor.

Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL.

Telegraphic address "ASTOR" Telephone Central 170.

13, Queen's Road Central.

A first class Hotel centrally located, large and airy rooms,

completely renovated and refurbished. New Dining Room

for Meals and a Carte. Excellent Cuisine. Monthly Tickets

for Tiffin and Dinners. Under entirely new Management.

For further particulars apply to

M. A. VAZ, Manager.

SOUTH CHINA RESTAURANT

CO., LTD.

CHINA BUILDING,

8th FLOOR.

NOW OPEN.

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1924

FOLLOWING A PRECEDENT.

Hongkong is a very distant outpost of the Empire for most people in the Homeland. They visualize it dimly, when they think about it at all, as somewhere in China, that other remote and nebulous place away beyond Suez. Indeed, not so very long ago, there was a music hall song which declared that a proud lover could betake herself to Hongkong for all the jilted swain would care—to Hongkong, presumably as being in the "Never Never," like Jericho, Timbuctoo, and other outlandish places. Distinguished callers visiting Hongkong—the late Lord Northcliffe was one of them—have been heard to exclaim upon seeing our busy, modern city: "Just fancy this! How many people in the Homeland know you have such fine roads, such beautiful buildings?"—how many people in the Homeland, in

other words, know how "civilized" we are. Wembley, of course, will have done something to dissipate this ignorance about Hongkong, but one need not, in consequence, entertain any vain hopes, since it is the Chinese aspect that has received all the emphasis. Indeed, the Oriental colour of Hongkong as seen by the Exhibition visitor will, if anything, have made the Colony seem more outlandish than ever. Since this is sure to have some curious results, it cannot be regarded as an unmixed blessing. Already even the Home officials who nominally control our destiny have felt that their lack of local knowledge forbids them in most instances to tamper with our affairs. The Duke of Devonshire, when Colonial Secretary, made a ruling that things should be left as much as possible to the men on the spot, and his successor, Mr. Thomas, appears to be following the same policy. Undoubtedly this attitude is very sensible, but there are, as we have indicated, certain matters which are handled from Home. One of these was the mul-tal question, and the

intervention was sound, it would seem from the report just issued. However, there is no guarantee that Home flats will always have the same happy results. For instance, had the recommendations of the League of Nations opium advisory committee been rigidly enforced here, without local inquiry having been made first, grave results might have been seen. This much is clear from the very able report tabled in the Legislative Council on Thursday afternoon. The success achieved in this connection suggests that such an excellent precedent might well be extended. There is another matter in which we are likely to see interference from Home. This is our social evil, into which Lady Astor's committee is now inquiring. Why not, when that body has presented its report, appoint a committee in Hongkong to study the findings, in just the same way that the local opium committee has studied the League's recommendations? Although we have still to hear the result of Lady Astor's labours, knowing that lady's impetuous zeal, we think this step would be a wise one—a very wise one indeed.

Back To School.

The most strenuous school-term of the year has begun and in the schools and colleges of the Colony, teachers and senior scholars alike are hard at it in preparation for the main examinations at the end of the term. Few, who pass the school entrances a few minutes before school, can fail to notice the bronzed complexions and general air of alertness of those who enter. Such observations would lead the average man to consider how desirable it is that the long vacation should precede this trying term and thus enable all to prepare for the strain. Most of the teaching fraternity, however, would rather that the long holiday came after the main examination. One often hears them remark that the thought of what is in store and the feeling that they ought to be preparing for it is the one thing which has prevented them from enjoying their holidays to the full. They also contend that the thought of three months' holiday before them would act as a greater spur than does that of good times past. There is a good deal in this point of view and it is that which presumably has led the education authorities at home to establish the summer term as the main external examination. But a summer term at home is, of course, a very different proposition to a summer term at Hongkong. It is a different consideration of health, dependent on climatic conditions, which have led to the institution of the winter examination here. It is a strong argument and it is doubtful whether if local teachers actually had to put in their hardest work at the most trying time of the year, they would find themselves equal to the task. But that is a matter entirely between themselves and the Education and school authorities.

Arms For China.

Now that war has once again broken out in China on a large scale, and foreign trade is being hampered, the question of foreign Powers supplying arms to the different factions is once more a live issue. In an interview in Tokyo—while on leave—Signor Almo Melkay, the Chancellor of the Italian Legation in Peking, told the "Daily Mail" correspondent that in spite of the pledge of the Powers not to supply arms, Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and Japan, as well as Italy, are openly selling with the knowledge of their respective Legations.

At first blush, this appears a distinctly damning indictment of the Powers signatory to the China Arms Embargo Agreement, the final text of which was signed on May 5, 1919. The substance of the Agreement reads:—

"The Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the United States, Russia, Brazil, France, and Japan, have agreed effectively to restrain their subjects and citizens from exporting to or importing into China arms and munitions of war and material destined exclusively for their manufacture until the establishment of a Government whose authority is recognized throughout the whole country and also to prohibit during the above period the delivery of arms and munitions for which contracts have already been made but not executed."

"The representatives of the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Italy are also in full accord with the above policy, but await the instructions of their respective

Governments before announcing the adherence of the latter."

The Diplomatic Body in Peking followed this announcement with an appeal to the Chinese Government to prohibit the import of arms, which was never effectually done. There is little doubt, however, that, for some years, the embargo, with all its discrepancies, has served to limit the supplies of the warring militarists. The real trouble with the Agreement is that it leaves too much scope for individual interpretation. Aeroplanes and arsenal machinery, for instance, have been sold openly by the nationals of the Powers more eager to make the agreement binding. The Legations, for obvious reasons, have found it very difficult to put an effective check upon such traffic. However, the fact that violations have been more frequent and flagrant during the past year is, in the main, attributable more to the boldness of the individual than to slackness on the part of the Legations in Peking.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

September 20.—Coronet Theatre; "A Fool's Paradise."
September 20.—World Theatre; "Has The World Gone Mad?"
September 20.—Queen's Theatre; "Sherlock Brown."
September 20.—Star Theatre; "Forgive and Forget."
Friday, Sept. 26.—Promenade Concert at Volunteer Headquarters at 9.15 p.m.

SPORT.

September 20.—V.R.C.'s last swimming fête, 9 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

September 22.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Room, Duddell Street, voices and mohair, 11 a.m.
September 22.—Lammert Bros., at Sales Room, a quantity of miscellaneous goods, 11 a.m.

September 23.—Lammert Bros., at No. 47 Godown, The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, cast iron brackets, bolts, nuts, insulators, etc., 11 a.m.

September 23.—Lammert Bros., at No. 21, Open Passage, The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, corrugated square steel bars, 11 a.m.

September 24.—Mr. A. G. da Rocha at No. 11, Hart Avenue, Kowloon, household furniture, including two Baby Grand Pianos, one Gramophone and records and one Drawing-room suite, 2.30 p.m.
September 26.—Mr. A. G. da Rocha at No. 11, Hart Avenue, Kowloon, valuable leasehold property, 3 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

October 3.—Second meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.

October 4.—Twenty-eighth meeting of shareholders of the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., at 2 Lower Albert Rd., noon.

October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.

October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.

November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road Central, noon.

OTHER MEETINGS.

September 22.—Annual meeting of the Hongkong Philharmonic Society, in the Cathedral Hall, 6.15 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The returns of the M.O.H. for the 24 hours ending Thursday contain two further cases of typhoid. Both patients are Chinese.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines, for the week ending September 6, amounted to 90,177 tons. The sales during the period were 73,900 tons.

Reports from Mayence to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" state that French troops have evacuated part of the Dortmund region and have begun to evacuate the Limburg-Ganderbach district near Wiesbaden.

The Admiralty have decided to complete to full complement during the current financial year, the submarines in reserve on the China Station. Additional crews are being sent to Hongkong early in October.

Locate! sailed for Italy from New York on the liner "Guilio Cesare." Owing to threats he was accompanied to the pier by a score of police. He said good-byes on the ship in his stateroom with certain drawn and surrounded by detectives.

RACING NOTES.

INDIGNATION IS RIFE AMONG OWNERS.

GRASS COURSE CLOSED.

[By Argus.]

There was much indignation expressed on the "ralls" this morning at the decision of the Honorary Clerk of the Course not to allow ponies to work on the grass course even with the "dolls" up. Owners, trainers and riders maintain that there was no sound reason to keep the grass track closed this morning on account of the rain that fell in Happy Valley last night. The contention of the Clerk of the Course, presumably, is that the grass track would have been damaged if ponies had been allowed on it.

Feeling ran so high that it was decided to draw up a protest and submit it to the Stewards.

That greater use might well be made of the grass course has been pointed out in the "China Mail" times without number, and the presentation of a protest may well bring matters to a head.

In view of the unsatisfactory state of the sand-track, the Stewards certainly should stretch a point. In the present instance, however, there was no need to stretch a point—the amount of rain last night cannot have made the course so wet that galloping outside the "dolls" would have done any permanent damage.

When all is said and done, owners and other members of the Jockey Club are the people mostly concerned. If it is the considered opinion of the majority that more use should be made of the grass course, the Stewards cannot with reason raise any serious objection. Personally, in view of the risk entailed by doing fast work on the sand track in its present condition, I strongly advocate that the grass course be thrown open three mornings a week.

This morning Edenhall nearly came down and Washington pulled up lame. The sand-track—rightly or wrongly—is blamed in each instance.

"The writing on the wall" is there for the Stewards to read.

CHEUNG CHAU.

CHANGE IN FERRY SERVICE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CHEUNG CHAU, Sept. 19. There has been a further exodus of visitors during the week, but others are expected shortly and a number of houses will be occupied during October. Rain has fallen almost daily and the weather is much cooler. A service is being arranged for Sunday week, this will probably be the closing one of the season.

There has been a slight change in the postal service, an evening mail arrives in Cheung Chau, but is not delivered till the following morning.

There is also a change in the ferry service. The "Cheung Chau" will go into dock for about a week, during which period the afternoon ferry will start for Hongkong at 3.30 instead of 4.15, and there will be no 7 p.m. ferry from Hongkong to Cheung Chau. The other sailings are unchanged.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Sales of Crown Land at the Taipo District Office are announced for September 24, at 11.30 a.m.

A sale of Crown Land at the P.W.D. offices at 3 p.m. on October 6, is announced in the "Gazette."

At 11 a.m. on September 26, a new cable will be laid in the new cable reserve. Shipping is warned to keep clear.

Government notifications in the "Gazette" this year should be noted in the new Edition of the Colony's Ordinances. A list is given in to-day's "Gazette."

A Bill to amend the Crown Solicitors Ordinance of 1912, is announced in the "Gazette." The object of this bill is to enable the Assistant Crown Solicitor to appear on behalf of the Attorney General and prosecute at the criminal sessions provided that he is a barrister or solicitor.

In the current issue of the "Government Gazette," tenders are called for the supply of making-up of winter clothing for the Police including such articles as mattress covers, pillow slips and vellum stripes; shoes for the water police and clothing for the Sanitary Department for which 110 caps, Sou'Wester, are to be provided.

A Renter message from Port Sudan reads: Wahabi invaders have made no further advance from Taif, whence many refugees have arrived in Jeddah. They say that there was much shooting and pillaging on the first night after the capture of Taif. The number of deaths has not yet been ascertained, but it was possibly from two to three hundred, mostly inhabitants of Mecca.

WELSH NOTES.

HOME RULE QUESTION.

[BY AP RHYS.]

Last week, I dealt with the part played by Welsh educational movements in the fostering of the growth of our national spirit, and indicated the lines on which I thought that the Hongkong St. David's Society might give a lead on things educational to other societies in the Colony.

This week my thoughts have been led to the consideration of another movement in Wales, which is no less strong although its operations may receive little attention in other than Welsh circles, by reason of the fact that it is representative rather of a spirit, the growth of a nation's feeling, and has no central organisation. I refer, of course, to the Welsh Home Rule movement.

I have two reasons for tackling this subject this week. Firstly, Mr. W. Watkin Davies has been writing on it in the "Weekly Westminister" and has some interesting things to say regarding recent attempts to make political capital out of it. Secondly, I have this week had a chat with a Welshman, recently returned to the Colony, regarding the response to the appeal made to the Welsh Council authorities by the National Union of Welsh Societies for the compulsory teaching of Welsh in all schools in Wales and for a time limit to be set up, at the expiration of which all teachers in Welsh schools shall be required to pass an examination in the Welsh language.

I learnt from him that the recommendation as to the teaching of Welsh had been acted upon, temporarily at any rate—by nearly all the Councils, several of which were also putting the time limit into effect. As it was recognised that hasty action in the matter would cause a great deal of hardship, it was agreed that the tests should not be put for a number of years yet. It seems to be generally accepted that as a knowledge of the language, national characteristics and history are essential requirements of any who would teach in a country other than their own, English teachers in Wales who are without them are at a great disadvantage in their endeavours to establish, between themselves and their scholars, the necessary bonds of sympathy.

All of which to the outsider may appear to have little to do with the question of Home Rule, but the National Union, Cymrodorion and other such bodies realise that self-government is not yet to be; and that it is by steps such as these that they may best prepare the ground for the greater issue. They have yet many difficulties to overcome and not the least of their tasks is that of protecting the movement from those who see in a Welsh Parliament the most hopeful instrument for the furtherance of Socialist aims. I agree with Mr. W. W. Davies that Socialism is essentially inimical to nationalism, for a trade union takes little account of geographical or ethnological divisions; and patriotism can have but little meaning or significance for those who think in terms of class.

I have left myself with but little space to discuss matters of administration and I may return to these on a later occasion. To take one point, however, it would obviously be more satisfactory for control in educational matters in Wales to be in the hands of a body, appointed by a Welsh Federal Parliament, than in those of the present one. In Whitehall. Much could also be written on questions such as the desirability of a more equitable distribution on the developments of roads etc., of money collected in Wales in the form of taxes; but space forbids. I have dealt with the question at some length, but the conversations which I have had with fellow Welshmen in the Colony have convinced me that temporary exile does not prevent them from taking the liveliest interest in questions affecting the interests of their native land.

MARINERS' NOTE.

The acting Master Attendant, Colombo, notifies as follows:—

Commanders of vessels approaching Colombo Harbour during the South-west Monsoon, or any time with westerly or south-westerly wind, are hereby requested to get their vessels to the north-west sufficiently to open the northern entrance (say, about 2 or 3 mile south of Oonagalla Buoy) and head in between east and south-east, bringing wind and sea on starboard quarter. The Pilot will then board on port side, and be enabled to tow his boat alongside coming in.

In the North-east Monsoon vessels should head in similarly, "giving a lee" on starboard side.

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That's one great thing about Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; every user is a friend, and is glad to tell his neighbor all about it. It is certainly great for coughs and colds, for croup and any kind of cough that hits either the young or the elderly people. Sold and recommended everywhere.

CHINA WAR.

GENERAL LU RALLYING CHEKIANG.

INTERVENTION UNLIKELY.

[Reuter's Service.]

London, September 19. Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang is making a desperate effort to rally the Chekiang Army.

According to a Shanghai message, Marshal Lu has announced that he will make a stand on the Hwangtu-Liuho line. There was heavy fighting at both these places to-day.

INTERVENTION UNLIKELY.

Reuter learns that as far as Britain is concerned, there is no truth in the report that there has been any communication with other Powers with regard to intervention in China. Intervention is not considered practical at present.

CHANG'S FORCES.

[Reuter's Service.]

Mukden, September 19. The Fengtien troops of the second and fourth armies have occupied Fushin, capturing quantities of ammunition. They are now advancing on Chuli.

Five hundred Russians have joined the Mukden forces, in response to an appeal for volunteers. More are expected to join.

BOMBS AT CHINWANGTAO.

Peking, September 19. A Fengtien aeroplane this morning dropped a bomb between two ships anchored near Chinwangtao breakwater but no damage was done. The ships are chartered by the Kailan Mining Administration.

Military preparations are proceeding rapidly, but it is generally felt doubtful whether Chang Tso-lin will now remain in the field.

HONAN REINFORCEMENTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, September 20. Yesterday, there was fighting on the eastern front.

It is reported that the Kiangsu attackers have been reinforced with troops from Honan and even Chihli provinces. The offensive has been taken up at different places in turn and in some places the Kiangsu advance has reached to points about ten miles from Shanghai.

Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang has declared that he will fight to the bitter end and his mixed troops on the Shanghai front are making a determined stand, but falling back against superior numbers which are being increased hourly. Chekiang detachments, which retired when the news of the surrender on the western and Fukien fronts became known, have turned back to the front. Casualties have not been as heavy as on the first two days of the last offensive.

Chekiang brigades formerly at Hangchow have moved to Kashing. Hangchow is quiet and General Sun Chuan-fang, the pro-Peking invader from Fukien, is expected to reach Hangchow (the Chekiang capital) to-day.

Refugees are still pouring into Shanghai from all directions.

This morning the Kiangsu advance was continued. Huangtu is reported to have fallen and Chekiang forces are stated to be retiring on Nansiang (which is much closer to Shanghai). Fighting has also been reported from near Kating and Liuho.

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

PRESENTATION ON BEHALF OF R.M.O.C.A.

CEREMONY YESTERDAY.

An interesting presentation took place on board the H.M.S. "Tamar" yesterday, the recipient being Capt. Williams of that ship who left the Colony this morning on the "Kaiser-I-Ind."

On behalf of the Royal Marines Old Comrades' Association, Inspector Kent presented Capt. Williams with a suitably inscribed silver salver in recognition of his valuable services. Captain Williams helped greatly in the formation of the branch in Hongkong, two years ago, and has also done much in the way of raising funds from the Marine officers of the fleet to carry on the good work of the Association.

The numerical strength of the branch is between 60 and 60 and it is continually growing as more marines are being discharged here and are finding civil employment. Among the representatives of the local branch present at yesterday's ceremony were Inspector Faith of the Sanitary Department, Chief Warder West, and Mr. A. Grimmit, revenue officer.

The silk which left here by the P. & O. s.s. "Mentus" on August 24 was delivered in Marseilles on September 10. Time in transit was 26 days.

ALLEGED FRAUD. REDUCTION OF BAIL GRANTED.

COUNSEL'S STRONG PLEA.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared at the Central Magistracy this morning to make an application for the reduction of the thirty thousand dollars bail, fixed yesterday for Lo Shu-fan, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Hastings, Dennis and Bowley, who was charged with another charge of forgery and conspiracy to defraud.

The charge in respect of Lo Shu-fan was that he forged a promissory note for the sum of \$10,000, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Ho Sai-lu, co-principal of the Mercantile Bank of India. The joint charge against the two defendants was that they conspired to defraud Wong Tak-yin of her property by false representations as to Lo Shu-fan being the owner of certain lands in the New Territory; and that these had been transferred to her name and that they wished her to mortgage the same.

Mr. Davidson said that he had been unable to appear in the case yesterday, as he was making arrangements for the bail of the defendant Kent. Both were charged with the same conspiracy and Kent had been bailed in the sum of \$10,000. It was not admitted that because this amount had been put up it was a proper bail, but it was as much as they could expect at such short notice. It could not be denied that this was an enormous bail for a case of ordinary fraud and was completely out of reason. If the case went before the jury, it would give them the impression that the defendants were so dangerous that they had to be held on an enormous sum. Everybody who read the account in yesterday's papers would get the impression that it was a pretty bad business for bail to be fixed in such an amount.

Mr. Davidson said it was a bad case. Mr. Davidson continuing, said it was no worse than any other case of fraud, and it must have been put in rather lurid colours for his consent to have been obtained to the fixing of such a bail which would only be justified in a very bad case—in a case of hardened criminals, crimes of violence, very bad anti-social crimes or in cases where there was money behind.

Comparison Made.

Mr. Davidson referred to the case in which he had defended people who were charged with trafficking in large quantities of arms and said that in this very serious offence, in which there was plenty of money behind, bail had only been fixed at \$7,500.

Mr. Davidson said that in three cases it was not sufficient to hold the defendants. Mr. Davidson: But in the others it was, and it was considered reasonable to hold them in this sum.

Mr. Davidson, continuing, described the bail as prohibitive and absolutely unjustifiable and asked the magistrate to accept his statement that he was there for the man's sake alone; for the first could very easily dispense with the services of a clerk for two months. It was their belief that he was suffering a very grave injustice.

Mr. Davidson gave Kent's long record with the firm and said that he had been in the closest touch with him and had never heard a word against his character. He had the greatest confidence in him. Lo was a filing clerk; had a wife and three children and his salary was less than a hundred dollars a month. The fixing of such bail was almost equivalent to convicting the man of the offence.

One of the most important features, said Mr. Davidson, was that the two agreements for sale were executed in his (Mr. Davidson's) office and in his presence. These were the agreements for the sale of land belonging to the informant, and their client paid considerable sums on account of the purchase money. Some little time after that had been executed, it was known to Kent and Lo that the lady could not produce the deeds and that there was no chance of getting them. If they had only completed this fraud they knew they were up against an influential man and yet nevertheless they continued in his (Mr. Davidson's) office, doing their work.

Mr. Davidson said that proceedings were commenced in August against the informant and an order was made for the specific performance of the contract.

Bail Reduced.

Mr. Nihill for the Crown said that he had been instructed to oppose the application, because, if the statements of the two principal witnesses were correct, the amount of the property involved was two hundred thousand dollars and a large sum was needed to insure their appearance.

Mr. Davidson said he would reduce the bail to \$15,000; \$5,000 of which would be in cash and the rest in two bonds.

CRICKET NOTES.

OUR INTERPORT TEAM. GOOD BOWLERS WANTED.

It was not thought that much constructive comment could be forthcoming so early in the season, especially in a season when cricket enthusiasts are looking forward to a series of triangular contests with Shanghai and Singapore. Hongkong has no nurseries to survey but every year new talent is expected from Home. Until the newcomers with reputations have had chances to reveal their prowess in trials useful comparison would be both difficult and futile.

"Cover Point" has gone into the question of our interport eleven at some length and there is little with which one can disagree, except for the fact that there is no mention of possible candidates from the garrison and members of the senior service who are on the permanent Hongkong establishment—as distinct from the units of the Fleet and River Flotilla. Until more has been seen of the new men, one can only go by little more than hearsay and form at the wickets. Also, if team building is considered it has to be presumed that there will be no unfortunate casualties. We might, with advantage, follow the example of the Home selectors in the Tests with South Africa and nominate an extra bowler, the final selection to be made on the morning of the match in accordance with the state of the wicket.

Several facts stand out prominently in going through the list of possibilities. We have not got a left-handed batsman who would be picked for his batting alone; there is a dearth of fast bowling which we hope will be made up for by abundance in batting talent; and there are three or four stumpers who could fill the billet with credit.

Some think that L. J. Davies should be chosen if only for his previous experience. Then there is Finney—if that is the correct way to spell it—who is mentioned as having substituted the wicket-keeper who got hurt in a match for Scotland against the Australians when they were last in the Old Country. Last year we saw what Q.M.S. Stripp of the Surreys did in regimental, Army and United Services game. F. H. Holdman, the Civil Service stalwart, might also stand a chance, though he is not generally considered as good as either Davies or Stripp. As Finney has not had a chance to make runs, my "hope" for the present will be Stripp who is an excellent bat. Having a stumper who can be depended upon to make runs reminds me of poor Claxton who, if he were here, would put the question beyond doubt and, at the same time, decide who will go in first with Tam Pearce.

My forecast of our team, provided we have the ordinary November weather and qualified by the foregoing remarks, would be, in batting order, as follows:—T. E. Pearce, (Club). A. A. Rumjahn, (University). Lieut. Armstrong, (Surreys). G. R. More, (Club). H. Owen Hughes, (Club). H. R. B. Hancock, capt. (Club). Q.M.S. Stripp, (Surreys). E. J. R. Mitchell, (Club). Rev. T. B. Powell, (Club). A. C. I. Bowker, (Club). Q.M.S. Jacob, (R.E.).

The redoubtable "Tam" and Dick Hancock are certainties and they are too well-known to need recital of their deeds. Both have been fairly good trundlers, but Hongkong would be hard put to it if they had to go on as change bowlers. Six bowlers, two of whom are left-handed, are included in the list. Bowker, I think, will be chosen to open our attack and his consistent showing when not engaged in other games last season, is enough to get him his place. On top of his medium-to-fast trundling, he is one of the best fielders in the Colony, dashing and almost infallible in several positions.

Objection may be taken to the Rev. Powell's fielding and his style of batting. My colleague "Argus" considers him to be one of the best bowlers in Hongkong added to which is his knowledge of the game, gained, I have heard, in Yorkshire league cricket. He may not be an elegant batsman, but I recall his innings in last season's Club v. Navy league match when he went in at a critical stage and never showed a trace of nervousness although excitement ran high.

More is young, and may try to put too much speed behind his deliveries, but he has played with brilliance on more than one occasion with both bat and ball and in the field. He has the makings of an interport all-rounder and if he does not become awed on the big occasions as some think he might, he is almost sure to render yeoman service.

To continue with the bowlers, I come to A. A. Rumjahn, the "Varsity skipper." For two seasons in succession he has been a heavy run-getter and his batting ability cannot be questioned. He has had interport experience and sets the University men a worthy example in the field having been mainly responsible in bringing the students' folding to the high pitch it has attained. His right-hand slow bowling would provide variety but I would not expect him to be the terror of our visiting batsmen.

Another all-rounder in the list is Owen Hughes who possesses the combination of bowling with his left, batting with his right and holding with either hand anything that comes along in the slips. His run-getting is considered better than his bowling but he also came off in last year's memorable victory at Shanghai. Jacob, if picked, would be chosen for his bowling alone as he does not show up to advantage in the field, or with the bat. He is a medium-paced left-handed bowler who did such good work for the R.E.'s last season, taking wickets in every league match he played in but his excellent analysis must be looked at from the point of view that he was playing in the second league. Still he is a bowler who has had experience of Army v. Navy and I believe, United Services, matches at Home. Given the opportunity to get more accustomed to the H.K.C.C. wicket, he should do well.

Of the others, first to my mind comes Lieut. Armstrong who, in the opinion of quite a number, is one of the finest cricketers here. With Sayer away, the cover-point position might have caused anxiety, but the Surreys' man has shown us how fielding in that position can be made an art. Few, if any, will question his batting which is of the soundest.

It has been said that Mitchell may prefer the golf interport at Shanghai to the cricket interport here, but I can state definitely that, irrespective of his own wishes, he will not go to Shanghai as he cannot get away. Mitchell has always added to the cheeriness of cricket and has, as nearly as possible the ideal temperament for doing something big in big company. He would fill a position in the "country" with both zeal and credit and knows exactly what is required of him when he goes in to bat. When the Club were "up against it" in their last league match with the Navy, Mitchell had a lot to do with the victory on

time. He did not hit at everything, but he made his innings in such a sterling manner and timed things to such a nicety that the performance stamps him as the man who will go in at a critical stage and stop the rot or make the runs in a race against the clock.

There are at least half a dozen others with genuine claims to being "capped" against either or both ports. R. E. A. Webster batted and bowled with distinction in the last interport here, but he gives the impression that he has lost his best form. B. D. Evans is another all-rounder on whom the selectors will cast more than one glance. The Rev. E. K. Quick, yet another all-rounder, and A. E. Wood, the Civil Service skipper and hitter, have both figured in interport matches. Then there is E. G. Lammert who some will prefer to Jacob as the left-handed bowler, as he can field and has made considerable improvement as a batsman. Paymaster, Lieut. Commander Hargreaves of the "Tamar" will at least figure in the trials. Like Owen Hughes, he bowls left-handed and bats right. I do not know if Colonel Robertson will play, but in the galaxy of batting talent he may not be included. Colonel Matthews, Captain as he was then, was a distinguished service bat in pre-war days and my colleague "Argus" speaks glowingly of an innings he saw him play the season before last. Another military cricketer is Captain Walker who carried the R.A.M.C. team through last season and was about the most consistent all-rounder in the junior league. Captain Kent of the Surreys may also have to be considered.

As already stated, the difficulty lies in the bowling and here our selectors may call upon U. M. Omar of the I.R.C., who has also performed in Shanghai. However, I have mentioned enough names for nearly two evenings and until the selectors give the lead by playing the "Probables" against the "Possibles" an unlimited amount of hazard could still be made.

—W.P.C.

Sunday School Teacher (to little girl who has been telling the history of the whole family): "And is your brother the eldest of the family, Mary?" Mary: "Oh, no, miss; mother's the eldest."

DAIRY FARM.

DIVIDEND ANNOUNCED.

The "China Mail" is informed that at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., the Directors will recommend a dividend of \$1.50 per share.

GOING DRY?

STRANGE YARN FROM MANILA.

(Reuter's Service.)

MANILA, September 19. What is believed to be an attempt to extend the American prohibition law to the Philippines has been taken by the Washington Authorities. The Canadian Pacific Company has received a cable from the American Consul-General at Hongkong notifying that the 18th amendment of the Constitution has been held applicable here by the ruling of the Attorney-General for the United States.

A DRY EMPRESS BOAT. The "Empress of Russia" arrived this morning without liquor. It is understood that London vessels will also be refused health papers by the U.S. Consul if there is liquor aboard on reaching the Philippines.

WEEK-END WEATHER.

HONGKONG'S LUCK STILL IN.

Hongkong can look forward to another pleasant week-end, especially for sportsmen, picnickers and excursionists.

In the weather report issued at midday to-day the forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow reads: "East or variable winds; moderate to light, fine."

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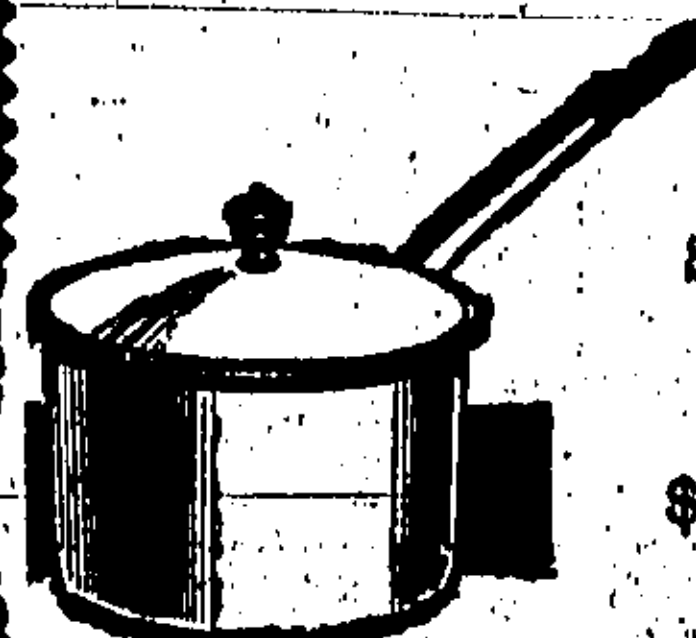
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\$1.50 \$1.85 \$2.75 \$3.25



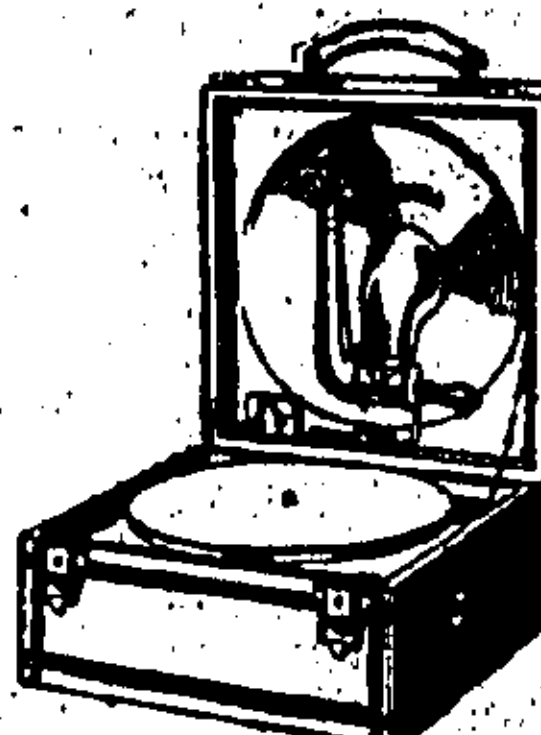
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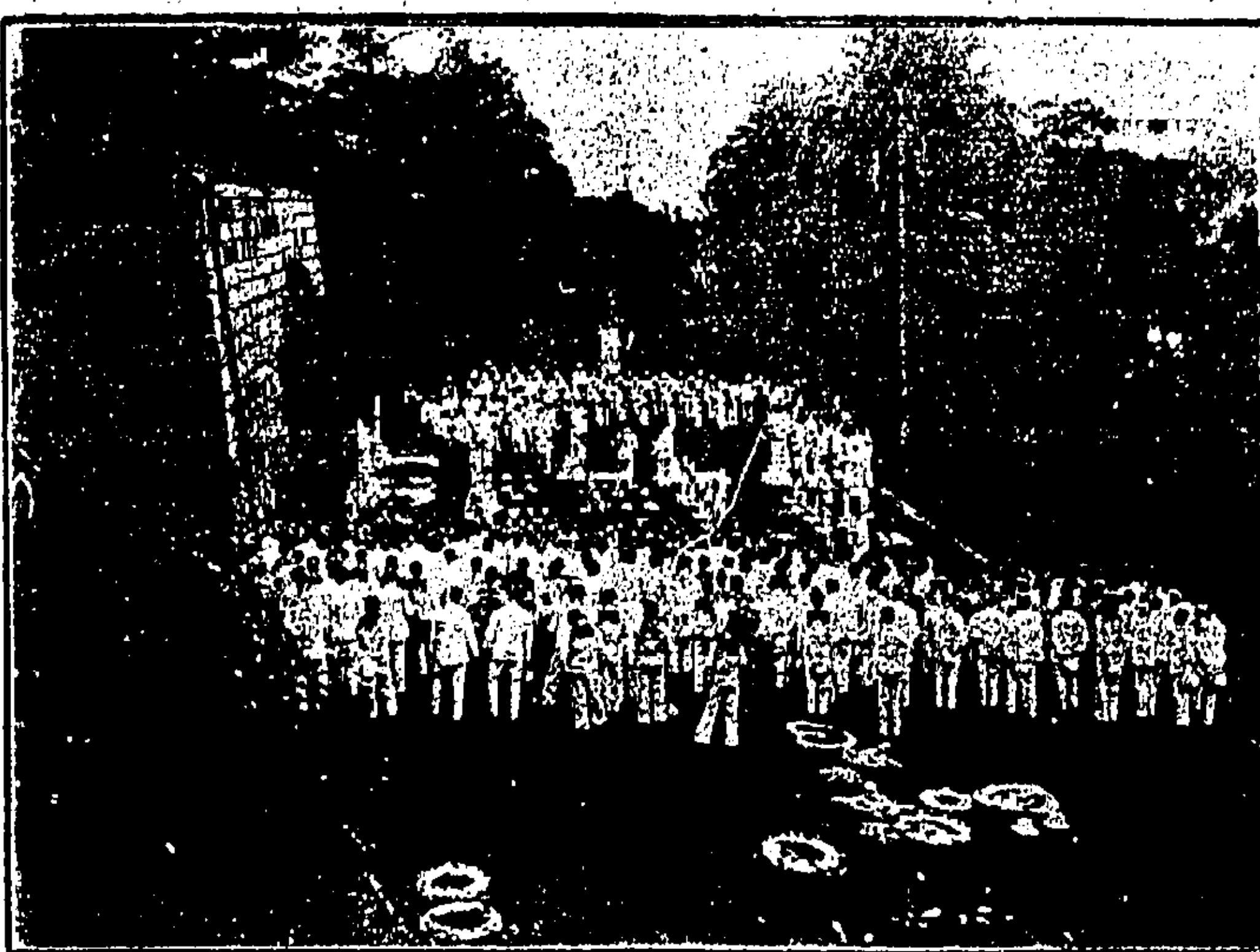


Photo by Mee Fong.

Block by Nam Sun.

Funeral service at Happy Valley of Lieut.-Comdr. A. C. Newbold, of H.M. Submarine L6, who died suddenly last Sunday.



Photo by Mee Fong.

Block by Nam Sun.

Members of the Chinese Recreation Club and the Japanese Olympic Tennis Team.

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S.S. "GERANIA"	Sails about 23rd November
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	Sails about 30th November
S.S. "NUMIDIA"	Sails about 23rd December
S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails about 30th December

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "LACONIA"	Sails about 4th October
S.S. "PIUMEL"	Sails about 11th October
S.S. "PERSIA"	Sails about 18th November
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'ASTA"	Sails about 25th November
S.S. "GERANIA"	Sails about 2nd December

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LOYDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Suez Canal, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	PARIS MARU (Sails at Suez) ... Sunday, 28th Oct.
MIDDE JAHRE, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Suez Canal, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	MEXICO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Oct.
CHICAGO MARU ... Monday, 24th Nov.	
BOMBAY—Via Suez Canal and Colombo	SUMATRA MARU ... Saturday, 20th September
	CHINA MARU ... Sunday, 28th Oct.
	KISHU MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.
	SAIGON—Via Suez Canal, Colombo and Hongkong
	HAMBURG MARU ... Friday, 28th Sept.
	HAGUE MARU ... Sunday, 26th Oct.
	AMSTERDAM MARU ... Friday, 26th Sept.
	ALASKA MARU (from Kobe) ... Wednesday, 16th Oct.
	JAPAN PORTS
	ARABIA MARU ... Friday, 26th Sept.
	ALPS MARU ... Monday, 29th Sept.
	ANDES MARU ... Tuesday, 7th Oct.
	KYUSHU VIA SHANGHAI & AMOY
	KALING MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept. at 2 p.m.
	AMARU MARU ... Sunday, 21st Sept. at 2 p.m.
	SAKAI VIA SHANGHAI & AMOY
	KOTSU MARU ... Thursday, 25th Sept. at 10 a.m.
	TAKAKI and KEELUNG
	SOURABAYA MARU ... Friday, 25th Sept.

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S.S. "TEUOER"	... Via Suez Canal ... 1st October
S.S. "EURYOCHUS"	... Via Suez Canal ... 15th October
S.S. "CITY OF RANGOON"	... Via Suez Canal ... 21st October

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Hongkong April 1, 1914

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

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Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Kwanlung.
21—O. S. K.	Waihung.
21—O. S. K.	Suiyau.
21—O. S. K.	Kotou Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Haifong.
21—O. S. K.	Amakusa Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

AMOI

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
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21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

FOOCHOW

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
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21—O. S. K.	Amakusa Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

SHANGHAI

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
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21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

HONOLULU

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
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21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

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21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
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21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

LOS ANGELES

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
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21—O. S. K.	Waihung.
21—O. S. K.	Suiyau.
21—O. S. K.	Kotou Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Haifong.
21—O. S. K.	Amakusa Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

VALPARAISO

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Kwanlung.
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21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

SINGAPORE

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
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21—O. S. K.	Amakusa Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

BANGKOK

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Kwanlung.
21—O. S. K.	Waihung.
21—O. S. K.	Suiyau.
21—O. S. K.	Kotou Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Haifong.
21—O. S. K.	Amakusa Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

SAIGON

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
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21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

MANILA

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
21—O. S. K.	Kingchow.
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21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

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Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
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21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

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21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
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21—O. S. K.	Kingang.
21—O. S. K.	Tungshing.
21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.
21—O. S. K.	Yusang.
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21—O. S. K.	Kayung.
21—O. S. K.	Blintang.

BARCELONA & VALENCIA

Sept. 21—O. S. K.	Kaijo Maru.
21—O. S. K.	Yingchow.
21—O. S. K.	Yanbing.
21—O. S. K.	Kanow.

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SUDAN"	6,868	1st Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KASHMIR"	6,868	15th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MORRA"	10,911	15th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PUNJAB"	7,924	21st Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'way
"SUEZ"	6,813	21st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,840	1st Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	10,941	15th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,813	21st Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,840	21st Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	10,941	1st Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,813	15th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,840	15th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	10,941	1st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,813	15th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,840	15th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	10,941	1st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,813	15th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,840	15th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	10,941	1st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,813	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,840	15th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	10,941	1st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,813	15th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SUEZ"	6,840	15th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAIPEI"	8,500	3rd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAIPEI"	8,500	17th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAIPEI"	10,000	3rd Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TAIPEI"	10,000	17th Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	15th Oct.	Island, Cairns, Townsville
"EASTERN"	4,000	29th Oct.	Brisbane, Sydney and
			Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand,
Australia, San Francisco etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London
via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	10,911	21st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,813	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SUEZ"	6,840	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	10,941	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
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COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	8,840	21st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,911	21st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,840	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,840	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,840	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,840	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,840	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,840	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,813	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	6,840	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'West Niger'"	10,941	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

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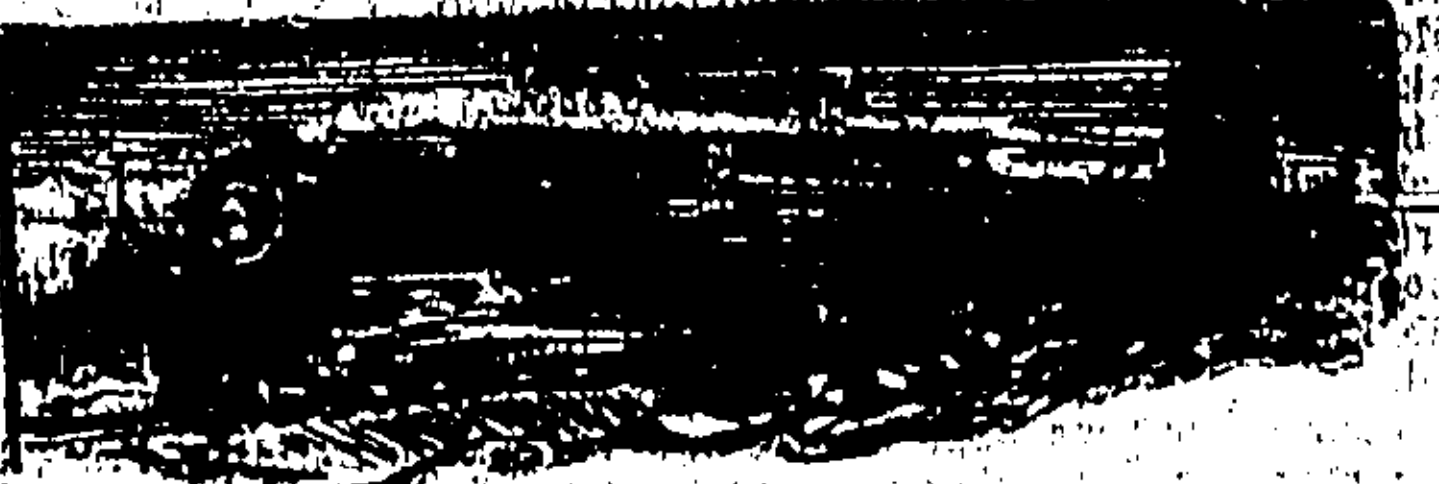
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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	8,840	21st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,911	21st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	4th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,840	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	30th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,840	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,840	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	29th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,840	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	24th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,840	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
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"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,840	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,840	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,813	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	6,840	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"S. S. 'O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ'"	10,941	4th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.

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OUTWARD from Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, and Antwerp.
S.S. "SAARLAND" 18th Oct.
S.S. "SAARLAND" 18th Nov.
HOMeward for Genoa, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Philippine Islands.
M.V. "MUNSTERLAND" 22nd Sept.
S.S. "OLDENBURG" 18th Oct.

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The M/S "AUSTRALIEN"
will be loading for Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg,
Copenhagen and other Scandinavian Ports about
25th September 1924.

Further sailings:-	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward bound on or about
M.S. "JAVA"	27th September	5th November
M.S. "PANAMA"	16th October	
M.S. "AFRIKA"	8th November	
M.S. "MALAYA"	10th December	
M.S. "ANAN"	1st January	
M.S. "AUSTRALIEN"	2nd February	

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VESSELS DUE

FROM	Ship	Due
FROM HANGKOW	Shanghai	Oct. 7 - F. A.
FROM SHANGHAI	Shanghai	Oct. 21 - F. A.
FROM SHANGHAI	Shanghai	Oct. 28 - F. A.
FROM SHANGHAI	Shanghai	Oct. 28 - F. A.

FROM SINGAPORE

Sept.	17.-B. F.	Calons.
Oct.	8.-B. F.	Orestes.
	8.-B. F.	Ajax.
	15.-U.S.S.B.	West Cajoot.
	16.-B. F.	Nluginow.
Nqv.	1.-B. F.	Phedrus.
	1.-B. F.	Oanfa.
	9.-B. F.	Hector.

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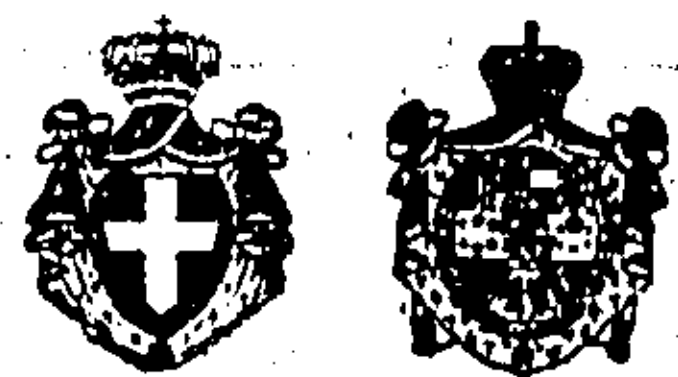
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Your Baby is a king to you, and demands
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so that he may grow up a pride to his
Mother's heart.

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BUILDS BONNIE BABIES.

UNION CHURCH.

CEREMONY AT KOWLOON
YESTERDAY.

REV. MACONACHIE'S SERMON.

The temporary place of worship,
for members of the Union Church
at Kowloon, was opened by Lady
Severn last evening.

The service commenced by the
singing of two verses from Psalm
118, after which Lady Severn un-
locked the Church door with a key
which was afterwards presented to
her by Mr. J. L. McPherson, on be-
half of the office-bearers of the
Union Church.

Sir Claude Severn, on behalf of
his wife, spoke as follows:

On behalf of Lady Severn I beg
to thank the managers of the
Union Church, Kowloon, for the
honour they have done her in
asking her to perform the opening
ceremony of this place of worship
and for this beautiful key. I my-
self possess two keys presented in
Kowloon, one for opening the
Diocesan Girls' School on the tenth
of September 1913, and one for
opening St. Andrew's Church
Hall on November 27th in the
same year. These keys I value
very much and I am sure Lady
Severn will also value this key,
and keep it specially to remind
her of this day.

Outside the Church is where
the layman can speak. I am sure
I express the feelings of all those
present when I congratulate the
managers of the Union Church,
Kowloon, in having achieved the
first step towards their final
objective. This site is part of
the site I originally indicated
to the Reverend Kirk Macona-
chie as being suitable for the
Church, and though I realise it
is a small one it is very central;
but the larger site on which you
hope your permanent church,
manse and hall to be built is
even now not so very remote. I
have had careful measurements
made and I find that from the staff
quarters of the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Company, whence
a large proportion of the
congregation of this Church will be
drawn, the distance by road to the
new site on the Argyle Road
extension is only 600 yards further
than to this present site, and it
must be remembered that the
residential population will grow
up before very long in the
neighbourhood of the site of the
Argyle Road extension.

This building of the Union
Church is also significant from
another point of view. It is this:
every considerable foreign con-
cession in China has its Union
Church and the building of a Union
Church in Kowloon tends to show
that the great community that is
developing on this side of the
water is going to be self-contained.
The basis of these public institu-
tions which are to be found in
foreign centres in the Far East is
a place of worship for every
section of the population.

May we then of the laity express
to our generous benefactor grateful
thanks, and while regretting that
Sir Paul Chater is not here to wit-
ness this ceremony to-day, may we
express the hope that when the day
comes, not far hence, on which the
permanent Church, manse and
schools are completed, he will be
present together with a large un-
ited congregation to dedicate the
completed work to the glory of
God.

DEDICATION SERVICE.

The Dedication Service followed,
at which the Revd. J. H. Johnston
presided, the Church being
entered to the strains of "The
Church's one Foundation," the
choir leading, the rest of the
procession being formed by the
officiating ministers, Sir Claude and
Lady Severn, delegates from St.
Andrew's Church, office-bearers of
Union Church (Kennedy Road),
local office-bearers, congregation
and friends in that order.

After a brief pause for silent
prayer, the Revd. C. Clouston
Porri read the Invocation and the
Lord's Prayer, and the 100th Psalm
was sung. The Scripture Lesson,
taken from Ephesians 2, verses 12
to 22, was then taken by the Revd.
G. R. Lindsay, of St. Andrew's
Church. Another hymn followed
and then the words of dedication
were spoken while the congrega-
tion remained standing. The
Revd. Dr. T. W. Pearce, of the
London Missionary Society,
rendered the Prayer of Dedication,
and after the Dedication Hymn,
the Revd. J. Kirk Macona-
chie preached the following sermon:

Taking as his text the 43rd
verse of the 29th Chapter of
Exodus: "There will I meet with
the Children of Israel, and the
tabernacle shall be sanctified by
my glory," the Rev. J. Kirk
Macona-chie preached as follows
at the dedication of Union Church,
Kowloon, last evening.

Returning to Hongkong a few
days ago I found it announced
that a sermon was to be given on
this happy occasion. Up till then
I had only had in mind to give a
brief address.

The distinction may seem
immaterial but it requires, at any
rate, that whatever is said now
should find some basis and
illustration in a Scripture text.
This will be felt appropriate in
case of the first words after prayer
and praise to be spoken in a

building dedicated to the sacred
purpose of Divine worship and the
preaching of the word. It is
therefore as no, unconventional
concession to pious custom that I
have asked you to look for a little
to the building of that ancient
tabernacle which meant so much
in the religious and national life
of the people, who were especially
called to know and serve the one
true God.

A time will come—we hope be-
fore many years are past—when you
will meet to consecrate the Church
which is to be the settled home of
the Kowloon congregation upon a
permanent site. Thoughts will
then turn inevitably to the de-
dication of the temple in the days
of Solomon, after the ancient
tabernacle had served its time
and answered its preliminary
purpose. To-day we are content—
and for the time being well con-
tent—with smaller things.

We meet in what is confessedly
a temporary structure, intended,
like the tabernacle of old, to be
the home for a time for a church
as yet in the making, the meeting-
place of a congregation just begin-
ning to have a life of its own,
whose history is in the future,
whose traditions are not yet
formed. In a sense this may be a
day of small things, but so far from
despising it we are met for the
very purpose of doing it honour.
We are grateful to God to-day for
the fulfilment thus far of many
hopes, the answer to many prayers
and the fruition of more persevering
effort than any but a few are
aware of.

Even so recently as three years
ago it would have seemed impossi-
ble that we should be in this posi-
tion to-day. The desire for a
church of this type on this side of
the harbour had long been cher-
ished, but the hope had hitherto seem-
ed almost too remote for practical
consideration. Then of a sudden
the way opened, so unexpectedly
that we were almost at a loss how
to take the first steps upon it.
Truly it may be said that God
"prevented" us with His goodness,
for His providence was ahead of
our preparation.

In these circumstances, the
launching of this enterprise was a
sudden surprise to the com-
munity at large and also to the
public authorities with whom we
had to deal. If, at the outset, the
welcome it received from some
had an appearance of qualification
or even dubiety that was per-
haps only to be expected.

Difficulties and delays have
been met with as in the case of
all good enterprises, but so far
have been surmounted that we
assemble to-day with thankful
hearts to dedicate our temporary
tabernacle to its sacred uses, our
happiness greatly increased by the
presence of friends and neigh-
bours of other Christian com-
munities who have come to wish
us God speed in our share of the
common work. That is our wish
and will be our aim—to do it
in amity and goodwill toward all
fellow-workers in the Kingdom of
our common Lord.

This house of prayer is dedi-
cated, truly and sincerely, to the
glory of God, not set up for the
deepening of schism or the
accentuation of differences. Our
establishment here implies no
claim that ours is the only right
way of worship, or that we alone
hold the deposit of truth and know
the word of salvation.

But we do recognise that there
are diversities of gift and opera-
tion through which the same Spirit
ministries the one Saviour to all
sorts and conditions of men. To
reproduce the denominational dis-
tinctions of the Home country
here, where they have not the same
root in history and circumstance,
would be an offence against unity
and a hindrance to the cause of
Christ, if done at all in the spirit
of faction. Our Union Church, by
its very constitution repudiates
every such aim, and now in the
80th year of its existence rejoices
to see this higher community
established upon the same broad
basis.

The first nucleus of attached
members have had the joy of seeing
others drawn into their number; the
stranger has found with them a
spiritual home; the families of
the flock have experienced a
fuller pastoral care and friendship
than had hitherto been possible.
Now that this special building is
available for the sole purpose
of church life and worship, there
is no doubt that further enlarge-
ment and consolidation will take
place so that, with the prospect of
the larger temple to succeed in
due time this passing tabernacle,
we are assured that the needs of
this rapidly growing district
will be adequately met so far
as they are our responsibility.

The Kowloon community at
large has indeed been quite un-
usually favoured in this matter of
church provision. As we all know,
much is owing in this respect to
the rarely generous action of one
who has always taken long and
hopeful views as to the future
development of this part of the
Colony, and who, after providing
fully for the needs of his own
community, turned his thoughts
in our direction with a largeness
of mind not often to be met with.
Had it been possible for him to
be present to-day our satisfaction
would have been complete, but in
his absence, one feels the more

need to say the word which we
will all agree, ought to be said in
grateful appreciation of his
munificent help.

His own desire would have been
that we should now be erecting the
permanent Church to which we
look forward. We trust that, even
in the fulness of years, he may be
permitted to see that wish accom-
plished, but I who, like David of
old, am not likely to see the lasting
temple for whose building I have
made preparation, share fully the
measure of disappointment felt by
our venerable friend in that it has
not proved practicable to go beyond
the present stage.

Although the full realization of
his plan is, thus for the moment
postponed, our friend most kindly
consented so to arrange his bene-
faction that it has been possible for
us to proceed as is now being done,
with these temporary premises as a
preparatory stage.

It is fitting, I think, that this
readiness to meet the expediences
of our position even at the cost of
some personal disappointment,
should be known and acknowl-
edged, for not everyone who makes
generous plans will agree to their
alteration.

Many there are also who have
acquired wealth in this place and
as soon as possible have left the
place, taking their wealth
with them. Our friend, for his
part, has thought it right to do
something for the general life of
the place in which his business has
been carried on, and, almost alone,
he has taken thought for the needs
of churches whose proper support
he felt was somewhat overlooked.
I am impressed by these facts, and
with your kind leave would like on
this occasion to make mention of
them.

In any case the position now is
that from this time onward
there can be no complaint
that this portion of the
Colony is without due provision
for Christian work and worship,
suited to reasonable needs and
preferences of all. This Union
Church, completing the circle, is
founded in the hope that now and
in the future many who might
otherwise feel themselves cut off
more or less from the means of
grace, most helpful and congenial
to them by reason of training or
conviction, will find that here
their wants are met. Not
just to be a chapel of
ease for the convenience of
the comparatively small number
of faithful souls who have hitherto
made their way to the old Church
across the harbour is this new work
begun. We have others in mind,
many of whom stand in danger of
drifting about from church con-
nection altogether; families with
young children, residents who are
being pushed farther and ever
farther afield, newcomers who
scarcely know their way. To help
and shepherd these and other such
is the object which not only
makes this enterprise worth
the doing, but has shewn
it in the light of an imperative
duty to be discharged even at
the cost of some passing sacrifice
to the older church which is re-
sponsible and for some time must
remain so for the maintenance of
the work.

If it be true that the sight of
means to do ill deeds makes ill
deeds done, it must conversely be
believed that the presence of this
Church here will be an invitation
and a reminder to not a few that
man does not live by bread alone,
that strenuous toil and eager
pleasure-taking are not to be all
experience even in the gorgeous
East; that distant though we be
from our native homes we can
nowhere flee from the presence
of our Father's God, who indeed
dwells not in houses made
with hands, but Who does honour
the appointed place and the pur-
poses of His people, approaches
and fulfils the promise to meet with
them who know His name and
seek His Face in reverence.

To this great end, this house of
prayer is set apart this day. Round
about it will flow the multitudinous
tide of heathen and other non-
Christian life; may it stand as a
lighthouse on the wave-washed
rock never to be submerged but
ever sending forth a kindly beam
into our surrounding darkness from
Him Who is the Light, not of Eu-
rope or Asia, but of the world!

A great gift is offered to the
people of Kowloon with the open-
ing of these doors. It is no small
thing to provide the district with
this further organisation for the
advancement of Christian life,
under the guidance of an earnest
and experienced pastor, and sup-
plied with all material means which
may be requisite, both now
and in time to come. Few
are the congregations which set
out with so many advantages.
You will bear in mind I am sure
that much will rightly be required
of those to whom so much has been
given: You will lay yourselves
out to prove that you have not been
spoil by having so much done for
you.

(Continued on page 18.)

ROXOR

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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BY THE FOOD YOU SAVE

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ICE

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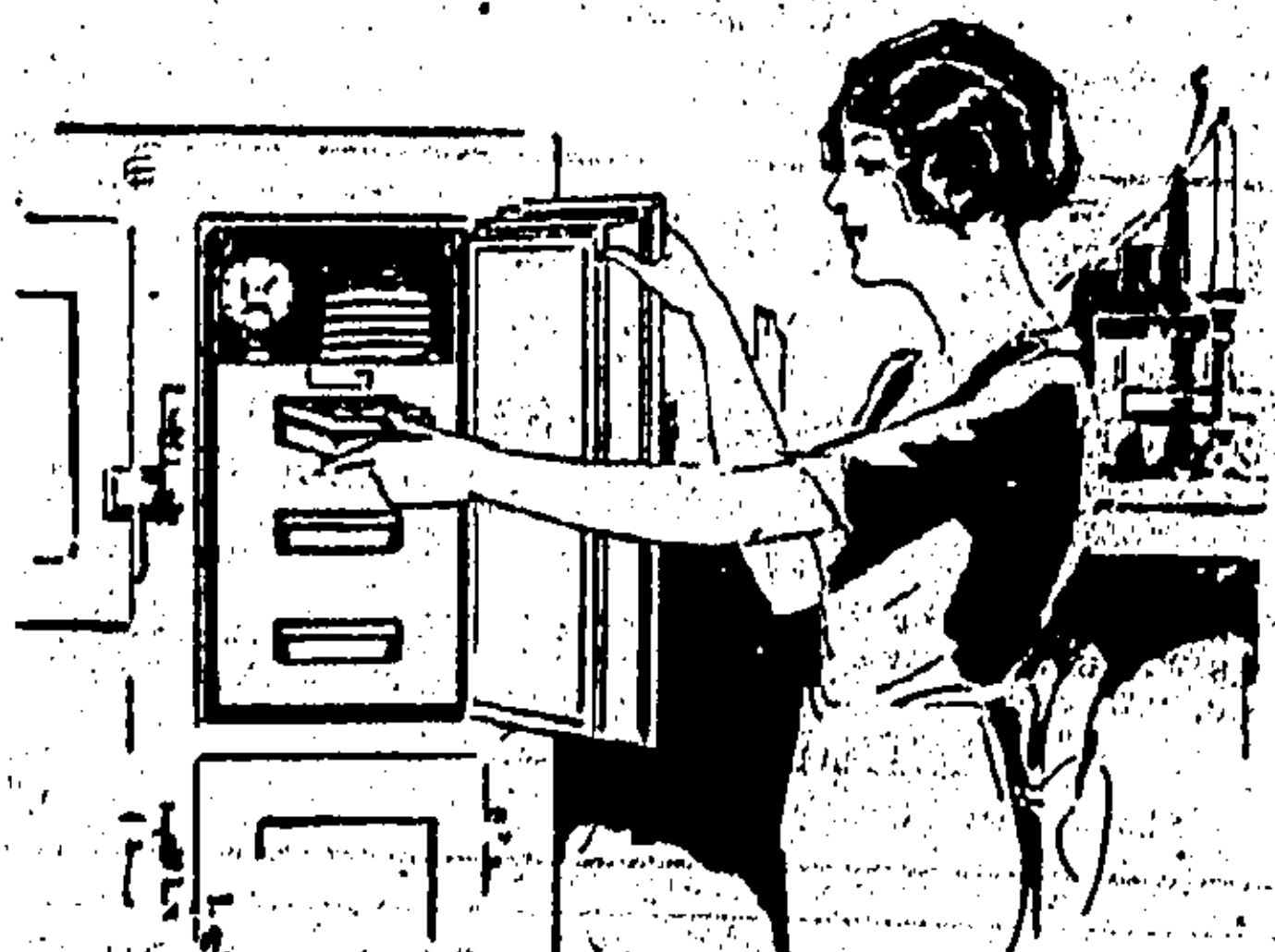
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PICTURES!

WILLIAM FOX
presents
"MONTE CRISTO"
by
Alexandre Dumas'
A Spectacular production in ten reels
with an all star cast

MARY PICKFORD
in
**Tess of the Storm
Country**

An entirely new and recently finished
production of the famous screen classic
the whole world loves.

THE CORONET

COURT DETAIL.

The Problem In Big Drama.

A scrap of paper may be a very important thing. Universal City sent to New York for one! Several men had to negotiate for days to get it, and then it was used in just a few flashes of a picture.

This occurs in "The Acquittal," all-star Universal Jewel production of Rita Weiman's famous stage play, coming to the Star Theatre. Actual court documents, borrowed from the Supreme Court of New York, were used in the massive court room scene, and one, a judgment handed down in a trial, and written on actual court stationery, took several days to obtain. The presiding justice had to officially sanction its use before it could be taken from the files and sent to Universal City.

This is just an instance of the minute detail of the sensational court room scene in one of the most gripping mystery plays in the history of the screen. The story keeps the audience guessing vainly until the final scene. One by one every person in the cast is suspected of the murder that forms the background of the striking play. Its plot rivals that of "The But" as a creator of thrills and mystery.

A specially notable all-star cast presents the play, which was directed by Clarence L. Brown. Norman Kerry, the "lover of Merry-Go-Round," with Mary Philip, and who played opposite Patsy Ruth Miller in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," plays the principal male role, and Claire Windsor the principal female part. Barbara Bedford, who headed the cast of "The Spellers," Harry Mestayer, celebrated stage star, Ben Deely, vaudeville headliner and now a recognized picture player, Anton Vaverka, who played the emperor in "Merry-Go-Round," and other equally well-known artists appear in the mystery masterpiece.

SCREEN CLASSIC.

"Tess of the Storm Country."

As Mary Pickford draws the character of the heroine of her latest screen triumph, "Tess of the Storm Country," her own new production of this famous film classic, she is a most formidable, little foe to Demon Trouble.

The battle she offers so courageously against all the onslaughts of the elements of woe entering into the lives of those in whom she is interested so loyally constitutes an impressive study in how victory may be achieved by occupants of the least advantageous novel, even though completely surrounded by every force calculated to crush contentment and happiness.

When in the course of strikingly dramatic events in this photoplay, the trusting daughter of a wealthy landowner gets into deep trouble through a misguided love affair,

Tess comes forward as the heroic personification of the friend in need and lifts the cumbersome burdens of dire worry from the shoulders of the erring child of opulence. This is not accomplished without a self-sacrifice, which all but wrecks the prospective happiness of the sacrificing one, but without pausing to count the costs, she vanquishes trouble from the sphere of her superior in social standing.

Simultaneously, circumstantial evidence has plunged Daddy Skinner, Tess's beloved father, into the deep woe of being accused falsely of murder. Once more the little heroine of the fishermen wields all the mighty influence of the invincible warrior bold in her method of eradicating the worry wrinkles from her elder's brow.

Then, to top it all, one villainous fisherman persists in foisting his undesired attentions upon the girl while she is being annoyed by the advances of the village half-wit. Thus trouble comes to her in a double dose, going the limit in testing her mettle. However, this Tess finds a way to foil fate itself in this case and her two unwelcome suitors come to logical disappointments through the cleverness of the object of their ardour.

Summarizing, it is patent the intentions of Grace Miller White in creating such a lovable character as Tess was to offer a convincing demonstration of how the lowly might brighten the lives of the higher-ups and Miss Pickford in her artistic presentation of the traits of this admirable conqueror of Demon Trouble has placed her fame as the foremost exponent of the silent drama several inches higher.

When you see Tess, you will see trouble on the run, and Tess accomplishes her victories in a walk!

CINEMA CHATTER.

PROGRAMME FEATURES.

TO-NIGHT.

CORONET—"A Fool's Paradise."

STAR—"Forgive and Forget."

WORLD—"Has The World Gone Mad?"

QUEEN'S—"Sherlock Brown."

STAR THEATRE.

"Forgive and Forget" To-day.



COMING TUESDAY.

Star Theatre's Big Picture.

"Partners of the Tide," which comes to the Star Theatre next Tuesday has a very interesting story. Bradley Nickerson, adopted by the Misses Allen, becomes a firm friend of Gussie Baker, the little girl next door. Fifteen years pass. Bradley is first mate of the "Thomas Doane," owned by Granny Baker. Her business manager advises that the old ship be sunk for the insurance money. A Swede seaman and Bradley discover the plot and prevent the disaster. Bradley buys an interest in another ship, "The Diving Belle." Later the "Thomas Doane" is intentionally sunk.

Bradley and Sam Hammond, a deep-sea diver, are in love with Gussie. The insurance company hires Bradley to make an investigation for them, while Gussie implores Sam to hide the cause of the wreck. Hammond plays a dastardly trick on Bradley while they are below the surface, which almost proves fatal. That night Hammond is on board "The Diving Belle," tampering with Bradley's diving suit, when a fire breaks out. Bradley rows to the burning ship. Finding Hammond almost suffocated, he places him in the small boat. Hammond, regaining consciousness, pushes off and leaves Bradley. Bradley dives into the water. Gussie rows out and saves him. At last, realizing the depth of her love, she gives him the answer he has long awaited.

SCREEN IMITATION.

More Costly Than Original.

A strange paradox was uncovered recently in the realm of motion pictures, when it was discovered that, in one instance at least, the cost of an imitation was far greater than the original. This freakish fact was established when Emmett J. Flynn, the William Fox director, who produced "A Fool There Was," began to arrange for certain scenes that purport to be taken aboard the trans-Atlantic liner "Olympic."

It was found that Flynn's all-star company could have made the journey from California to New York and "shot" the scenes on the "Olympic" at less expense than was necessary to erect studio sets representing the interior and decks of the giant liner.

The trouble was that the necessary lighting equipment could not have been made available on the steamship itself.

What is said by persons who have already seen it in special pre-release showings, to be one of the most gripping motion pictures ever made, is "Forgive and Forget," the new C.B.C. feature, showing at the Star Theatre for the last time to-day.

Heralded as "the story of a woman's mistake," this supreme production features an all-star cast headed by Estelle Taylor and Pauline Garon and including such distinguished players as Wyndham Standing, Raymond McKee, Josef Swickard, Philo McCullough, Vernon Steele, and Lionel Belmore. Believing that the public is interested in stories of modern life in themes in which they might conceivably find themselves the central characters, the producers have concentrated on making "Forgive and Forget" a story of life as it is lived to-day.

As a result the finished production teems with human interest and treats of a network of circumstances in which men and women of to-day will find themselves specially interested. Complexities of human emotion; problems in modern marriage; love between a young girl and her fiancé and the more mature love of a married couple—both with their doubts and their readjustments—all these situations combine to make "Forgive and Forget" a picture that will live in memory long after it has passed off the screen.

The story centres around a young married couple—the woman young, attractive and admiring; seeking—foolish and thoughtless; the husband, as too many modern young husbands are, too wrapped up in the business of providing material comforts for his pretty wife to realize that she is seeking elsewhere the admiration and entertainment which she thinks he is withholding.

How her own innocent but apparently guilty actions prove a boomerang that almost completely wrecks their happiness, that she lands the husband in prison and brings her to the realization of how really worthless are the things she has thought so necessary to her happiness are pictured in a swift succession of incidents told with a gripping force.

Estelle Taylor does the finest work of her career as the young wife who thinks she hurts no one but herself by flirting; lovely little Pauline Garon is her young sister, who is just embarking on the undertaking of marriage, and Wyndham Standing is the husband. Howard M. Mitchell has given his customary fine direction to this picture, which was produced by Harry Cohn.



MARY PICKFORD
TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY

MARY'S NEW FILM.

Interest In "Tess of the Storm Country."

Seldom has there been shown such a marked interest in a forthcoming photoplay as that evinced by local theatre-goers since the first announcement of the coming of Mary Pickford in her own and a new version of "Tess of the Storm Country," a united Artists release which will be the attraction at the Coronet Theatre soon. It is perhaps the combination of a favourite star in a favourite play which makes this screen event so notable, but it is also certain the fact that Miss Pickford has greatly elaborated on her triumphant histrionic efforts of eight years ago has had a marked effect in intensifying the public interest.

It is well known that this celebrated star has gone to a great expense in reproducing "Tess of the Storm Country" because of her ambition to improve upon it to such an extent as to insure its popularity in posterity. Critics throughout the country agree she has succeeded in her purpose and it is freely predicted this great film drama will live as long as there is such a thing as a motion picture screen.

It is said Miss Pickford reaches the zenith of her dramatic powers in her interpretation of the character of this sympathy-winning and admirable heroine and many authorities proclaim it truly marvellous as an example of her incomparable ability to make people laugh one minute and cry the next. Miss Pickford's wonderful ability to run the gamut of human emotions with so much natural realism is the secret of her unprecedented success as an exponent of the cinema art.

In this epochal photoplay she is surrounded by a supporting cast of exceptional brilliance. Lloyd Hughes in the leading male role, which was originally created by the late Harold Lockwood, and Gloria Hope as Teola Graves are especially good while David Torrance, Forrest Robinson, Darryl Foy, Jean Hersholt, Guy Saville and Madame de Bodanere all give excellent performances.

Sunday and Monday **THE STAR** Matinee and Night

The Greatest Mystery film ever produced.

Who Killed Andrew Prentice?

HOW

WHY

WHAT

WHO

WHERE

WHEN

did the butler explain his presence at the time of the murder?

did Robert Armstrong attempt to prevent the marriage of Madeline Ames to Kenneth Winthrop?

was the method used to commit the murder?

was with Andrew Prentice just before the murder?

was the most sensational evidence found?

does the district attorney make his big mistake?

How Many Questions Can You Answer?

It's the greatest mystery ever enacted on stage or screen! You are hereby challenged to see if you can tell who was guilty! You won't know until the very end—this is one picture that will keep you guessing from start to finish! It will hold you tense, breathless and aghast at its sensational mystery thrills and its stirring romance! A tremendous cast, magnificent settings, a real story! You'll miss the treat of your life if you do not see

THE ACQUITTAL

with a Tremendous All Star Cast

COMING SOON

"THE INSIDE OF THE CUP"

The positive film sensation of the age.

"FOOL'S PARADISE."

To-day's New Coronet Picture.

Climbing the highest mountain peak in the United States to gain merely a flash in a dramatic motion picture is the latest adventurous exploit of the photoplay makers. The peak was Mt. Whitney, Cal.; the climber, Alvin Wycoff, cameraman; the picture, "Fool's Paradise," Cecil B. De Mille's latest Paramount production, which will be the feature at the Coronet Theatre to-day.

It took days of travel by pack train to reach the towering mountain, and four days for the round trip through the snow to the peak's top, 14,501 feet above the sea level.

Do you remember the old fairy tale of the "Magic Carpet" and how it wafted lovers here and there over the world? That's the answer—and to gain the effect of the carpet crossing mountains the trip to Mt. Whitney was devised. Mildred Harris and Kamuela Searles are the passengers on the "Magic Carpet." The incident is part of a wonderful stage pageant called "The Ice Queen," in which effects rivaling in beauty his glass set in "Forbidden Fruit," were attained.

This is only one of the novelties in this picture. A long sequence shows scenes in an oil town with actual gushers; far-away Siam and the wonders of Angkor Wat and Wat Chang, two of the most beautiful temples of the Orient. "Fool's Paradise" is by Benish Marie Dix and Sada Cowan, and was suggested by Leonard Merrick's "The Laurels and the Lady." The leading roles are portrayed by Dorothy Dalton, Mildred Harris, Conrad Nagel, Theodore Kosloff, John Davidson and Julia Payne.



TRIAL BY JURY.

Realism Of Mystery Play.

Stark realism marks the remarkable jury trial screened in "The Acquittal," Universal-Jewel adaptation of Rita Weiman's famous stage play, which comes to-morrow to the Star Theatre. Presented by an all-star cast, headed by Norman Kerry and Claire Windsor. The play unravels a baffling mystery story in which the audience is kept guessing, and the identity of the true criminal is not revealed until the very end of the picture. A massive court room scene shows witness after witness testifying, the testimony being depicted in action that makes up the principal part of the play, something the legitimate production could never have hoped to accomplish.

It is the gripping story of a crime; a strange optical illusion by which an accusation is turned aside, and a baffling mystery that grows out of a man's acquittal. The audience follows every move in the search for the slayer. Practically everyone in the cast comes under suspicion, and finally, a single flash of action clears the entire story with a bang, most unexpectedly.

Clarence Brown directed the remarkable play. The striking feature is the absolutely true depicting of a court trial, from actual legal documents to every possible detail of such an event. Charles Furthmann, former deputy district attorney of Chicago, sat with the director throughout as technical adviser to check on every bit of legal deportment, especially to select a jury that is true to life and court atmosphere.

The list of players is especially notable, including besides Kerry and Miss Windsor, Barbara Bedford, who headed "The Spellers," cast, Harry Mestayer, famous stage star, Ben Deely, Anton Vaverka and others equally notable. The scene was built from newspaper photographs of famous recent trials, and legal documents were borrowed from the New York courts to add realism.

TO-DAY till TUESDAY at

THE CORONET

Cecil B. DeMille's spectacular production

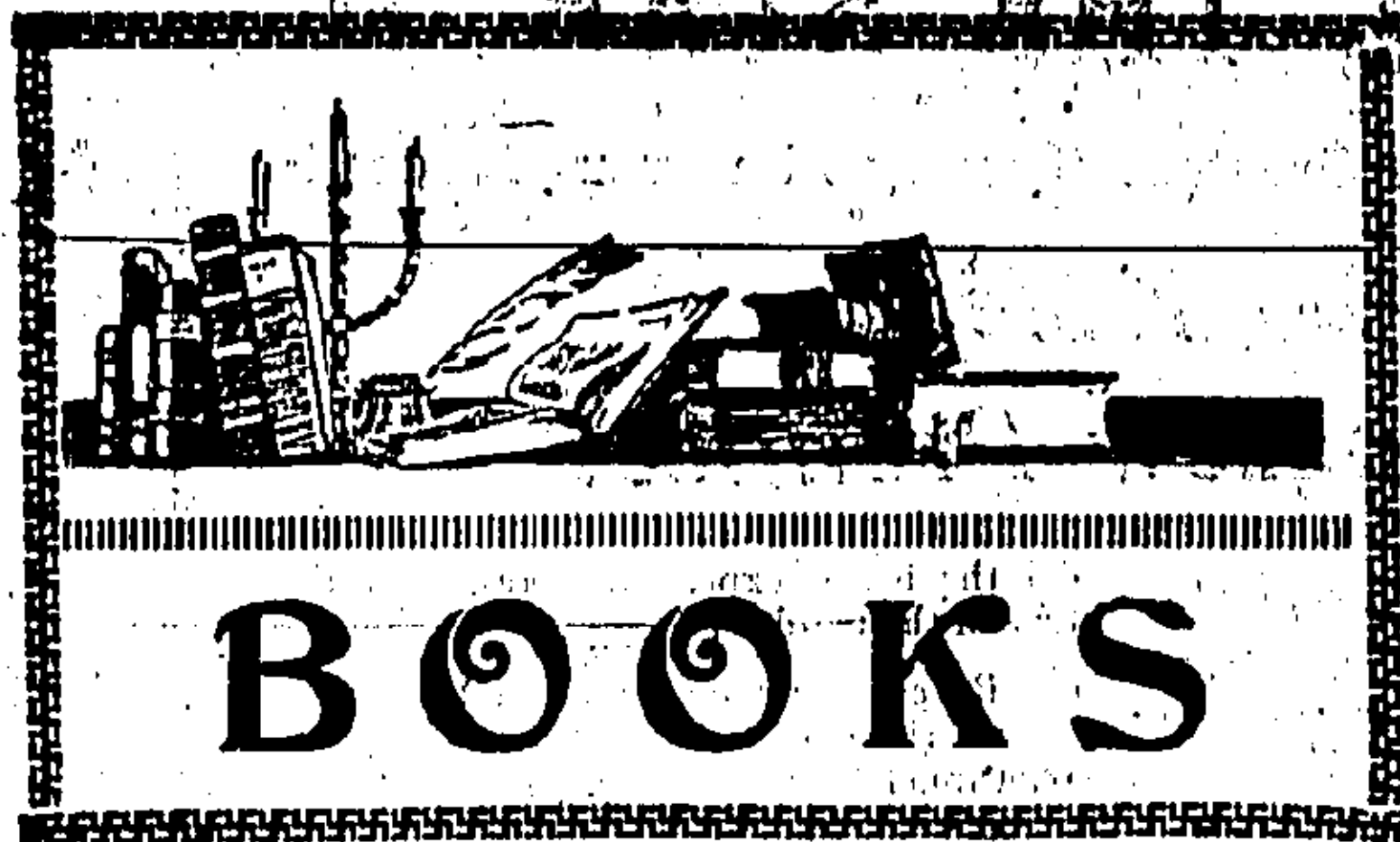
"A FOOL'S PARADISE"

with

DOROTHY DALTON, MILDRED HARRIS, CONRAD NAGEL

THEODORE KOSLOFF and JOHN DAVIDSON

The story of a woman marrying a blind man who believes her to be the woman he loves, when in reality she is the woman he hates.



BOOKS

THE MYTH OF ATLANTIS.

The purpose of this book is not so much to demonstrate the former existence of an Atlantean continent as to place the study of the whole problem on a more accurate basis than has yet been attempted in recent times. So says the preface.

To say the least of it this purpose is not fulfilled in the book. The whole book from cover to cover is a piece of special pleading for the former existence of Atlantis, for its catastrophic submergence and a whole bevy of addenda which follow from this belief. Every hint is magnified into proof; shadowy resemblance converted into unmistakable imitation; floating myth transformed into veritable history.

TREATMENT OF MYTH.

Plato has handed us down a whole number of myths, among them the story of the sunken island of Atlantis. According to Plato it must have been submerged about 9000 B.C. Mr. Spence does not, of course, accept Plato's story in its entirety. But what we think of a writer who repeats wholesale all Plato's statements about Athens and her history; who repeats also his statement that the Atlanteans had big ships in 9000 B.C. ("that part of his [Plato's] account which makes the Atlantean state the successful upholder of European freedom against the invading hordes of Atlantis must, it is clear, go by the board"). "As I have observed, we can scarcely credit that part of Plato's narrative which speaks of Atlantis as a port frequented by the world's shipping." But accepts the detailed architecture of their capital city and even accepts as authentic the colour of the stone out of which it was built? Could there be a more

arbitrary handling of Plato's story? Much of this part of Mr. Spence's argument seems to us about as conclusive as that of the Chinese sinologue who got 1,118, and the sign for a dollar, \$, from the Chinese character for Buddha. Whatever we may say of Plato he certainly knew more of Athenian history than he did about the igneous rocks which composed the fabled capital of Atlantis.

FAVOURABLE ARGUMENTS.

Most critics will admit that the only arguments worth anything as to the former existence of Atlantis are biological and geological. Is there any geological evidence for a continent or huge island in the Atlantic ocean in Quaternary times for the catastrophe which must have resulted from its sudden submergence? Or is there any sudden hiatus in the animal and plant records after the catastrophe?

Many, indeed most, geologists would admit that there was good evidence for a great land mass in the Atlantic ocean in early geological times, and even extending to Miocene times. But this, of course, is of no use to Mr. Spence. A highly civilised type of man is required for his Atlantis. Human tradition, too, must have been strongly developed. But there is certainly no evidence for man of this highly developed type in the Miocene period. Mr. Spence is not a geologist and certainly not a biologist. Although he brings an array of geological evidence to prove his case the witnesses are by no means of equal worth nor the evidence at all convincing.

Why, for instance, does he "boast" Sir J. W. Dawson whose views are discredited by many geologists but pool-pool Prof. Jowett as a witness on Plato? Classical scholars have far more faith in Prof. Jowett than geologists have in Sir J. W.

Dawson. Then Mr. Spence wanders in the views of Prof. Gregory between those of M. Ternier and Sir J. W. Dawson as a believer in sunken Atlantis. We wonder does Prof. Gregory believe in the existence of Atlantis till late Quaternary times. If he does, why is the passage not quoted? If he does not, his evidence is useless and, to say the least of it, distinctly disingenuous when sandwiched in between two apparent believers.

At times, too, Mr. Spence's geology seems to be faulty, as where, on page 34, he seems to think that mountain chains are composed of igneous rock. ("The most striking observational fact connected with mountain structure is that, without exception, the ranges of the earth are built essentially of sedimentary rocks,"—Prof. Joly).

The chapter on the biological evidence—and it is the chief evidence—seems to the present writer to be the worst in the book. Most of his argument, though Mr. Spence never seems to realise it, are really directly against himself. Why, for instance, should there be two species of seal (an animal "bound to the proximity of land") *Monachus albicinctus* in the Mediterranean and *Monachus tropicalis* in the West Indies if there was a land connection till the bronze age between the two countries? Does Mr. Spence think there has been time since for a new species to be evolved? If so, why has there not been a new species of man developed? Mr. Spence cannot cut his cake and have it. If Atlantean man is the forerunner of today's surely the Atlantean seal should be the forerunner seal?

Then the old argument about land snails comes up again. Somebody is represented as saying "that no malacologist nowadays could explain the presence of these continental molluscs on the islands" (of the Atlantic presumably) in any other way but by their progression on land. The worst of this argument is that you will require one big continent all over the earth for every land in the Pacific will have to be joined to every other. Mrs. Routledge tells us that she listened to this argument about Easter Island and the other Pacific Islands—"A biologist wished for continuity of land to account for the presence of the same small islands far removed. Our friend had contended that the molluscs might have travelled on driftwood but was told in reply that said driftwood did not

suit their constitution." He had then argued that they could easily have gone with the food in native canoes. "Anyhow," he concluded, "with a delightful Yankee drawl, to have the floor of the ocean raised up fifteen thousand feet, for his snails to crawl over, is just too much."

Mr. Spence closes his biological evidence with this passage:—"Hosts of these animals (lemmings) annually leave the Norwegian coast, and swim far out into the Atlantic. On reaching the spot to which the migratory instinct has so merrily called them, they circle round for some considerable time, as if in search of land, but, failing in their quest, gradually sink exhausted in the depths. Similarly it is well known that large flocks of birds annually fly to a part of the Atlantic where no land is now visible, and after fluttering about in dismay for some considerable time, fall exhausted into the water."

This is not argument. Mr. Spence is apparently ignorant that the eels, which require deep sea for their breeding purposes, make each year a nuptial voyage across the Atlantic to the neighbourhood of the Caribbean sea. They cross just the part which Mr. Spence supposes to have been Atlantis. Now the five million years—or so required by the eel to acquire this nuptial instinct puts out of the question all idea of land in the Atlantic for periods long prior to the Laman.

On two occasions Mr. Spence mentions that he thinks the seedless banana came originally from Atlantis. What he wants to prove from this, or what assistance this fact gives him we cannot discover. If the evidence from flora could prove anything it would prove, not that an island stretched across the Atlantic, but that a huge island stretched across the Pacific from China and the East Indies to Mexico and Central America.

Whole families of plants such as the coconuts and the pine-apples seem to be of American origin but to have their adopted home in the Old world in Malaya and Borneo. The same is certainly true of the banana. Then here in South China there is a curious fruit, Glyptostrobilus whose nearest ally is the swamp yucca of Florida (Taxodium). Surely this might be taken as a conclusive proof of a land connection between Florida and Hainan! Then again our greatest authority on the Chinese flora tells us that "the real affinity of the Chinese flora is with that of the

Atlantic side of the United States of America" (E. H. Wilson: "A naturalist in Western China," Vol. II, p. 11.)

MENTAL LAZINESS.

Herbert Spencer pointed out for us long ago the fallacy adopted by "the man in the street" for all political difficulties. Was there any social evil or excess? Oh! make a law to stop it. Was there too much liquoring? Close the public houses. Was there dumping of foreign goods? Put a tariff on them. There was just one great fallacy in all this. The law never cured the evil it was intended to rectify, and it generally introduced many new evils which had never been dreamed of before.

In the scientific world there are similar difficulties which beset the biologist and anthropologist; and there is also a similar easy and obvious solution. How did life originate on the earth? Just push its origin on to another planet. How do we explain consciousness? Let some god drop in a soul. How do we account for the distribution of land animals over the continents and islands? Put across a land bridge for the snails and earthworms to crawl over upon; and make the bridge appear and disappear indefinitely, pulsating with the current of life. These, of course, are the easiest and cheapest of "explanations." The only difficulty is that they are not "explanations" at all and they are generally wrong.

Now in connection with Europe and America there are similarly hosts of these difficulties—biological, ethnological, anthropological. How can we account for American man, highly developed, and with a keen artistic sense? Where did he come from? How do we account for the Egyptian pyramid-builders and their architecture, rising like Joseph's gourd in the night of Neolithic savagery? Whence did it come? How do we account for the distribution over the earth of the seedless banana? What explanation have we to give of the animal and plant species so similar and yet so diverse in Europe and America? Could the ancestors of all these have crossed the sea?

Why, just listen: it is all so simple. Push up a continent stretching right across from Europe to America. Could anything be easier?—provided you sink it again effectually. On it you can place the "Adam" from whom Cro-magnon man sprang; the original banana which had a seed; the prototype of the Egyptian

pyramid and the Mayan stela; the original hieroglyph from which Chinese characters and Western alphabets arose; as well as the original proboscidean from which the pig, elephant, tapir and what not are descended. It all looks so easy and so nice. You will get it all within the covers of Mr. Spence's 232 pages—"The Problem of Atlantis."

CONCLUSION OF WHOLE.

What will the reader think of this book? Will he be convinced? We cannot say. Geologists and biologists will, we think, fail to respond to the blandishments of Peruvian folklore and Egyptian mythology, especially as the modern authorities on their own subjects are so slightly referred to. Folklorists and Archaeologists may be convinced though we question if even with them supposition can take the place of argument. Take the following:—"Equally interesting for us is the picture of the so-called heavenly shield. This appears to me to represent a city on the Atlantean plan, surrounded by zones of land and water, and having four roads leading to a central citadel, set between the powers of light and darkness." Or the following:—"The symbol for 'East' in the Maya hieroglyphical system also commands itself to me as distinctly Atlantean. Here we see, as in the preceding symbol, the city or surrounded island, and the way to the sea, with the port gate and flanking towers. That the group should stand for 'East' seems to show that it was a reminiscence of an eastern locality."

There is abundance of argument of this type in the book. On one reader it has produced a very definite result. He will read "The Book of Genesis" and "The Encyclopedia of Occultism" with much more caution and reserve than ever he has done in the past.

No criticism by a mere reader will leave so adequate an impression as the appendix Mr. Spence makes as the closing passage of his own book. "Yes, there is more, much more, than mere material proof to be considered in relation to such questions as that which we have been discussing, Atlantis sleeps beneath the seas. But not reason alone, nor the apparatus of scholarship, will, in the end, serve to probe her ancient mysteries. Men of insight have written of strange visions, and of stranger supernatural communications they have been vouchsafed regarding her pristine life. In many quarters these have been received with scorn. In some cases their content

ENGLISH.

The English language is notoriously the study of a lifetime, but even those who have had quite enough of it as a study at school may find that it makes a good hobby for maturer years. The ingenious "Joint o' London" has clearly found it so, and in "Is It Good English?" (Newnes, 2s.) he rumbles through numberless of the pleasant "by-ways" in which it abounds. There is no certain amount of grammar in the book—the split infinitive and such matters; but not, mercifully, very much. There is also some much-needed plain speaking about cant expressions like "the psychological moment," and the abuse of "fiction" and "case." But most of the time the reader will find himself in the real by-ways, learning the origin of "tawdry" and "bunkum," seeing glimpses of Cobbett's Grammar (if wonder did Cobbett ever write anything really dull) and H. L. Mencken's translation of the Declaration of Independence into modern American. A most interesting section is that dealing with words that have changed their meaning—demean, phenomenon and prevent; patent might have been added to these. Oddly enough, the author himself makes one bad mistake in syntax, but he must be so much annoyed about it that it would be cruel to rub it in.

and testimony appear to me as highly improbable having regard to the proven facts of science. But for my own part I would hasten to say that I am too ignorant of the powers of the human soul to weigh the evidence they present with justice and impartiality. "Imagination, vision, if rightly interpreted and utilised, is one of the most powerful aids to historical and archaeological understanding; and the ability to cast an eagle's glance down the avenues of the ages is, it seems to me, but one of the first steps in psychic progress."

—A. H. CROOK.

["The Problem of Atlantis," by Lewis Spence, Wm. Rider and Son, Ltd., London, 10s. 6d.]

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HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD!

SEE this ruthless X-ray of Modern Life; Society grown haggard by the terrific pace! Life-hungry, folly-mad men and women clutching at tinsel crumbs of passing pleasure and missing the pure gold of real happiness! Extravagance! Folly. Broken hearts! Twisted souls! SEE this mighty photodramatic indictment of a bubble-world that is heading toward God knows what.

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FINAL SHOW TO-DAY
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THE wires down—and at that fateful moment—with the proof of his innocence in their hands ready to be telegraphed—the Governor—her sweetheart was going to the chair!

What did this heroic telegraph operator do that transcended any deed of heroism ever achieved by man—to get his night message through?

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SCREENLAND.

"THE NIGHT MESSAGE."

Perley Poore Sheehan, famous novelist, directed "The Night Message," with his nose for news working. He told the story just as a newspaper reporter would; his long years on the "New York Herald," before he became famous as a fictionist, have made him successful as a screen adaptor. "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" was one of the stories he adapted, and the "Night Message" is the first picture which he has directed. All of which was proved last night when "The Night Message" this first screen work, a picture directed by himself from his own story, will be opened at the World Theatre to-morrow.

It is melodrama—vivid, thrilling melodrama; but so naturally acted, so logically told, that it seems nothing but life itself. He told it in a chain of logical happenings; never digressed from the main story, and one sits enthralled and spell-bound through every foot of it.

The actors literally lived their parts at Universal city, while the picture was being filmed; each player formed his or her own conception of the part to be played; the director rehearsed the play just as a stage play is rehearsed, and every effort was made to allow the actors to think—not be just machines. How well the plan works is proved by "The Night Message" being hailed by screen critics as one of the best "first productions" of any new director for the season.

The story is spectacular. It tells the tale of a love adventure in a setting of hate; a bitter feud as a background for one of the sweetest romances ever put on the screen. The characters are portrayed by actors personally chosen by the author, and selected not only for their adherence to type, but for their actual ability to think and live as the odd folk of the story. During the production the actors fairly lived in the characters they played; this shows on the screen—in the

COMING TO WORLD.

"Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?"

"Where is my Wandering Boy To-night?" which will be shown at the World Theatre on Wednesday next, is a splendidly photographed production and tells a story that touches every human heart and does it in a way to grip the picture. "Where is my Wandering Boy To-night?" as one can conjecture from this sentimental title, has heart interest in abundance. And the strain on the feelings is lightened at times by situations calling for quiet chuckles rather than laughter.

The dominating note is SIMPLICITY. Three of the four principals are small town folks—the mother, her son and the latter's sweetheart—and the two former live in a cottage. The sweetheart is the employee of the town's big business man, grocer and banker combined. The fourth member of the quartet is a girl of the show in the city. In the situations revolving around the Boy and the Show girl there are flashes of Broadway life as it was in the old days of a cabaret, with dancing girls and clinking glasses and riotous mirth.

All in all this new picture will warm the cockles of your heart for it runs the entire gamut of HUMAN EMOTIONS, with THRILLS, TEARS and LAUGHTER.

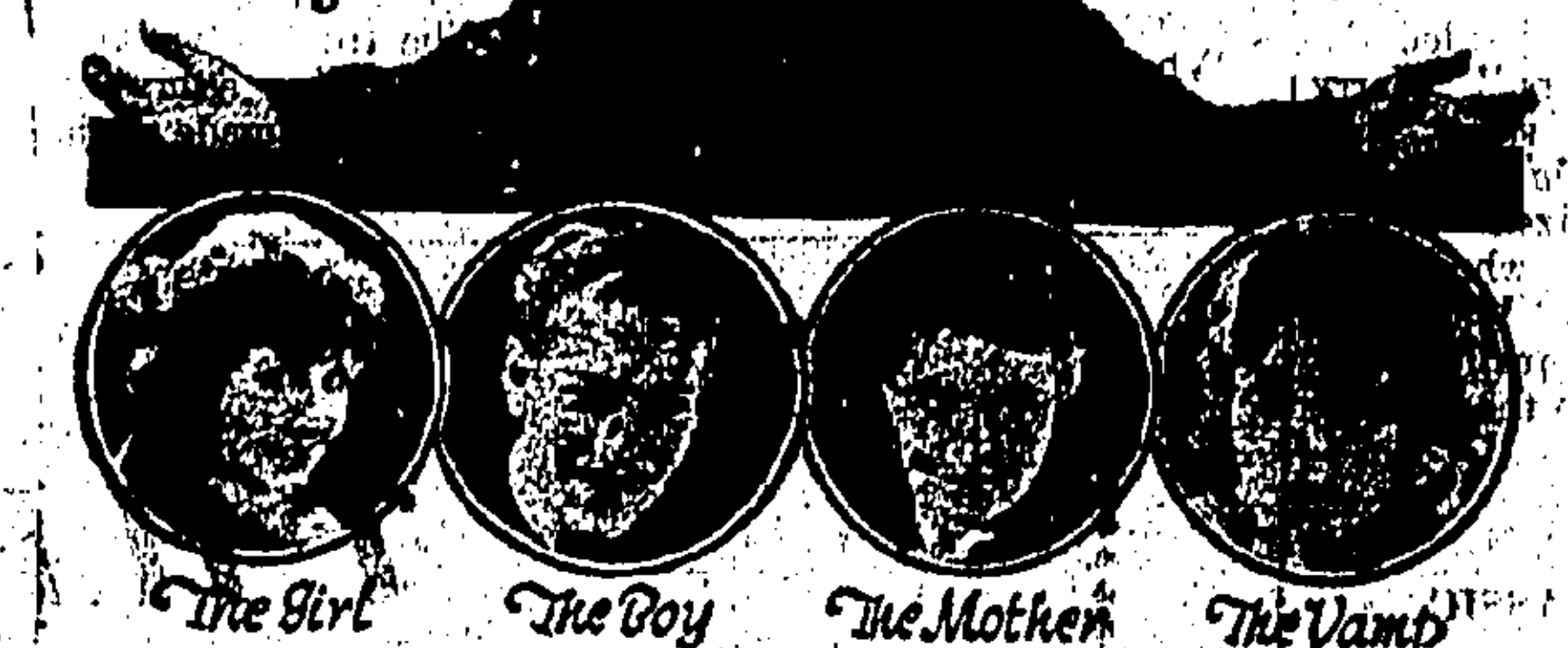
remarkable and convincing fidelity and naturalness of every player.

Gladys Hulette, who will be remembered in "Tolable David," plays the mountain girl, centre of the love story underlying the thrills and the tragedy. Edgar Kennedy, in the tragic role of Lem Beeman, the coward, does a surprising bit of acting, and Howard Truesdell, as the mountain feudist, is a compelling figure. Margaret Soddon, as the backwoods mother, who defends her son's life at the point of a gun, and Norman Rankin and Robert Gordon as the two sons of a mountain leader, are splendidly cast, as are other principals in the drama of the hills.

THE MOTHERLIEST MOTHER STORY EVER TOLD

The Picture Magnificent
Where is my wandering boy tonight?

The big superspecial Photodrama of tears smiles, pathos, joy and laughter



SEE "Where is My Wandering Boy To-night?" and see in this giant drama the picture of the age-old story—see Broadway after dark, see the grand line on the Bowery—see the tremendous head-on collision between the giant locomotive—the last stage of a famous New York theatre—and the small and the chorus girls—and the lounge lizard—and the people who follow them—see the beautiful story of a mother and her wayward boy—direct from its successful Broadway run at the Criterion Theatre—TO BE SHOWN

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 24th

DON'T FORGET THE DATE

WORLD THEATRE.

When Fashion Dines and Dances



GEORGETTE WITH LACE
FINES BEAUTY PRACTICAL

BY BARBARA
WINDLOW



RUFFLED PANELS
ACHIEVE A
BOUFFANT EFFECT



THE SHAWL
IS NO LONGER
AN ACCESSORY



SATIN CANTON CREPE IN
A FULL SKIRTED MODEL

models. If, as some fashion prophets say, we are to have Tristes and Discolore modes when winter fashions arrive, then we are due for a real change, and there are hints of several changes in these models. A wider skirt seems probable, even though the width has been achieved by substituting the undergarment comes back—it has ever really been away; the waistline is creeping up. The sleeveless dress is approved for evening wear—and it is certainly a comfortable fashion for summer, but it is noticeable that the too bare look is more often than not, relieved by the scarf, which is now counted a part of the dress itself. Without a bouffant model no group of evening frocks would be really representative. No lower color could have been made than the youthful dress of Georgette crepe with its ruffled panels—the ruffles of the same fabric. The bodice is beaded in a pattern that is suggestive of the Chinese, though it may be merely inspired, and the waistline is outlined with a narrow ribbon girdle and artificial silk fruits. The skirt was, originally, extremely short, but the panels changed all that, and there is the appearance, at least, of length. Apropos of the beaded bodice, one is led to remark that the hand-made, beaded gown—of French origin—is a fashion for evening, as well as afternoon. The beads are very tiny and the stitches are of the finest—as Paris loves them.

Although no one of the pictured models employs it, chiffon is one of the most popular fabrics for afternoon, dinner and dance gowns. Its sheer beauty and beautiful colorings are seen in flounced, pleated and lace-trimmed frocks of great beauty, and chiffon in two tones; ombre chiffon; and patterned chiffons are all very generally used. Satin ribbons, fine creases, tuckings, tinsel lace, beads and brilliants are used as trimmings, and a wide variety of treatments characterizes the vogue. It is the privilege of the evening frock to prophesy, since it may embody extremes of modes, that are, in their entirety, unfitted for daytime use. And no prophet is more interesting than the fashion prophet.

The Regal Magnificence of Velvets and Brocades Gives Way to the Subtle Simplicity of Crepes and Chiffons.

THE problem of the formal and semi-formal frock for summer wear has been solved most satisfactorily, this present season. And the solution is of interest, not only for its relation to models designed for immediate use, but for the undoubted prospect that these models hold. Quite in a class by themselves, these frocks, that have provided an opportunity for creative designers to express their individual ideas through the medium of fabrics—delicately beautiful; unusual applications of both new and old trimmings; and the mode of any period or people that may have appealed to them. The evening mode borrows a certain glamour from the lights and music of festive affairs; it is accented and complemented by jewels and the most charming of all the costume accessories; and it holds appeal for young and old alike, by virtue of its undoubted beauty. As the scope of the designer has widened, through her study of the best that fashion history has to offer, the weaver's art has advanced, and the chemists who control the dyes of the world have been increasingly active. No season would be complete without new fabrics or new variations of old fabrics and new shades of familiar colors.

With Each Season There Is Change. When one season dies and another is born, we look for the inevitable changes that are sure to follow. Perhaps the most steady, without the most subtle, transformation is to be noticed in the "ready-to-wear" garments that are filling the racks in the smart shops, and rapidly replacing the individual product of everyone but the most skilled vestigator. Many of these garments are copies of genuine, signed "models" that were purchased at a really stupendous sum, and with every season the designer who buys and copies, adapting a model to the type for which she designs, and the designer who makes models to be copied are increasing in number. Many of the first models are imported, and require subtle change to make them ready for the American type of woman.

So much for the interestingly popular ready-made frock, which comes, not infrequently, at a price that would have bought, in seasons gone by, a genuine import. Many of our choicest fabrics come from foreign looms, certain countries specializing in certain materials, but whatever their source, the goods from which the designer chooses is as widely varied, as it is beautiful—one may add, for the present season—delicately beautiful. The chiffons, laces and tulle—in the more fragile weaves; the crepes—Georgette the most adaptable to the formal mode; and certain silks—tulle, much in favour for a certain bouffant type—are the real summer fabrics. In their treatment lies their claim to variations.

While there is no colour—one forms the habit of referring to it as such—that is more lovely, or more appropriate to the season, than white, there are models in all the delicate pastels of shades; black and white; and a deal of flame and the newest, quaintest shades of blue, green and yellow. All black seems a bit "heavy" for summer wear, but it has a representation, and Paris respects the fashion as an argument in its favour.

One mode, says that one evening frock may be deceptive, for deception seems, these days, a fundamental of this mode. It is quite true, and it is quite true that the evening mode may be deceptive, but it is not a straight-line, short-skirted, simple one, but analysis would prove that the straight lines were not what they seemed, and

the length was deceptive, too. Mary a model that starts out straight and slender from the neckline and keeps to its straight and narrow way as far as the waist, changes its mind and enlists the aid of the flounce, the golet, the trimmed panel, or a bit of

drapery, so that while keeping mysteriously an appearance of slender-ness, it is not really slender at all. And these diversified skirt treatments incline to make the skirt length greater than was originally intended.

Proof of this, the pictured models. In no one of them can we find even a trace of unbroken straight lines, yet in all of them there is the effect of slenderness. And original skirt lengths are modified—by a scalloped hemline or

about the softly shaded lamp that casts an intriguing glamour over the room. Apart from the standards of mahogany and walnut; polychrome; or painted and enameled wood, there are those of hand-wrought iron. Florentine in their "feeling." To be sure they are produced in America, but the spirit of foreign, master-craftsmanship is there, and in certain settings nothing is lovelier—or quite as lovely. The adjustable floor or bridge lamp, that may be moved to the convenience of the reader, should be a furnishing of every living room, and the end table, the "centric" table, any table at all that is the centre of a furniture group—should have its well chosen lamp.

We are so familiar with the lamp base of metal of wood that it is a real delight to consider the impressively charming lamp of glass, faience or pottery. Huge Chinese vases or Italian oil jars; Bassano urns in all white or decorated with colour; French faience vases or Spanish pottery bases of the most delightful sort; and Persian oil jars provide a selection that assures a satisfactory choice. And if one has tired of the shade of silk or Georgette, there are shades of stretched oil silk painted in bright colours, and a paper shade may replace the familiar parchment, the former ornamented with flower, ship or Godey fashion prints. It is imperative, when choosing, to assure one's self that the shade harmonizes with the lamp base, for it may be wholly foreign to it, when the lights are turned on.

Choosing a lamp presents somewhat the same problem that choosing a hat involves, for it must have individuality, yet possess the knack of seeming a part of the whole. Its standard or base must "go" with the furniture, and its shade must harmonize with the scheme of interior decoration, which means that it must be chosen for its daytime colour and its evening colour, since light through fabric may make an unsatisfactory change. One's eyes turn, instinctively, when entering a room, to the lighted lamp, and more often than not the first impression is the one that is carried away. Home life centres about the fireplace, it is said, but it centres, too,

Casting A Subdued Glow, Yet Animating The Whole Room With Beauty, There Must Be Lamps.

about the softly shaded lamp that casts an intriguing glamour over the room. Apart from the standards of mahogany and walnut; polychrome; or painted and enameled wood, there are those of hand-wrought iron. Florentine in their "feeling." To be sure they are produced in America, but the spirit of foreign, master-craftsmanship is there, and in certain settings nothing is lovelier—or quite as lovely. The adjustable floor or bridge lamp, that may be moved to the convenience of the reader, should be a furnishing of every living room, and the end table, the "centric" table, any table at all that is the centre of a furniture group—should have its well chosen lamp.

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lances, panels, inserts. The charming little model of white satin, Canton plainly intended a straight line effect, but changed its mind with real reason, when the waistline was reached. The result is a panel effect in front, a full skirt as a result of the inset's fullness at the sides, and a much longer skirt than the panel front promises as a result of the ostrich trim. Rhinestones and beads make the design on the panel and define the waistline, but preserve the length of the panel by running up the side front.

Lace in combination with fabric—in one frock satin; in the second Georgette; in the third crepe—and the scarf motif as a part of the dress itself, are the fundamentals of three frocks—

all different. All three incline to the black and white combination, one preferring the black on a frock of white; another trimming a black frock with white; and a third achieving the effect through the use of heavy knotted fringe on the scarf ends. The scarfs vary in length and width—one comparatively narrow and not so very long; another reaching nearly to the hem; and the third so broad and so long that it takes on the proportions of a shawl. The two white frocks make use of embroideries—one in a single flower spray on the bodice; the other joining the lace to the fabric—white on black, black on white.

Much That Is Prophetic. The close observer will find much that is prophetic in these of-the-season

models. If, as some fashion prophets say, we are to have Tristes and Discolore modes when winter fashions arrive, then we are due for a real change, and there are hints of several changes in these models. A wider skirt seems probable, even though the width has been achieved by substituting the undergarment comes back—it has ever really been away; the waistline is creeping up. The sleeveless dress is approved for evening wear—and it is certainly a comfortable fashion for summer, but it is noticeable that the too bare look is more often than not, relieved by the scarf, which is now counted a part of the dress itself. Without a bouffant model no group of evening frocks would be really representative. No lower color could have been made than the youthful dress of Georgette crepe with its ruffled panels—the ruffles of the same fabric. The bodice is beaded in a pattern that is suggestive of the Chinese, though it may be merely inspired, and the waistline is outlined with a narrow ribbon girdle and artificial silk fruits. The skirt was, originally, extremely short, but the panels changed all that, and there is the appearance, at least, of length. Apropos of the beaded bodice, one is led to remark that the hand-made, beaded gown—of French origin—is a fashion for evening, as well as afternoon. The beads are very tiny and the stitches are of the finest—as Paris loves them.

Although no one of the pictured models employs it, chiffon is one of the most popular fabrics for afternoon, dinner and dance gowns. Its sheer beauty and beautiful colorings are seen in flounced, pleated and lace-trimmed frocks of great beauty, and chiffon in two tones; ombre chiffon; and patterned chiffons are all very generally used. Satin ribbons, fine creases, tuckings, tinsel lace, beads and brilliants are used as trimmings, and a wide variety of treatments characterizes the vogue. It is the privilege of the evening frock to prophesy, since it may embody extremes of modes, that are, in their entirety, unfitted for daytime use. And no prophet is more interesting than the fashion prophet.

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Spain Proves a Satisfactory Ally

WHETHER Fashion—or Spain—made the first advances in the matter, certain it is that an alliance has been effected between the two, and Spain, growing in influence daily, is proving a most satisfactory ally. The influence of this land of colour and romance is



The Persistent Vogue Of The Spanish Shawl Has Made It A Generally Accepted Fashion Fact.

to be seen in many details of the mode gown; as an accessory to the gown; it is so easily recognizable, OTHERS, however, general use, and not only the noticeable, yet none the less sure and gorgeousness of its colourful embroidery. It is quite true of the in-deries, but the quality of its deep fluence of any country that when it first fringes and the silk that makes it add appears in fashion it is in colours, lines its joy as a possession. Some of the or motifs that have been adopted out-loveliest of these shawls are embroidered right, but as time goes on, the ideas are on black—the sombreness of the back adapted to the mode as well as adopted ground an effective setting for the birds, as a part of the mode. This is the case with flowers and other motifs that stand out with Spanish ideas, which have been against it. Some are done in the many for several seasons a part of our costumes of one colour—the yellow, specially lovely in view of fashion's hair-fashions.



STEEL CUT STEEL.

EVERY once in a while cut-steel stages a come-back, and each time it brings something interestingly new to fashion. In the search for variety that the modes of the present season have made necessary, it is not strange that it should be utilized, for costume jewellery and costume, in a variety of novel shapes, they glitter enticingly, not infrequently matching in pattern the exquisitely designed bracelet or the job that swings from handbag, suit, skirt or blouse pocket. Fringes of cut steel may finish the foot that has a pile of the same material, or there may be a pendant of the steel. They are making both single and double headed hat pins, dress ornaments and earrings of this fascinating metal, and the simplicity of the "jewellery" made from cut steel makes it unusually smart and fascinating.

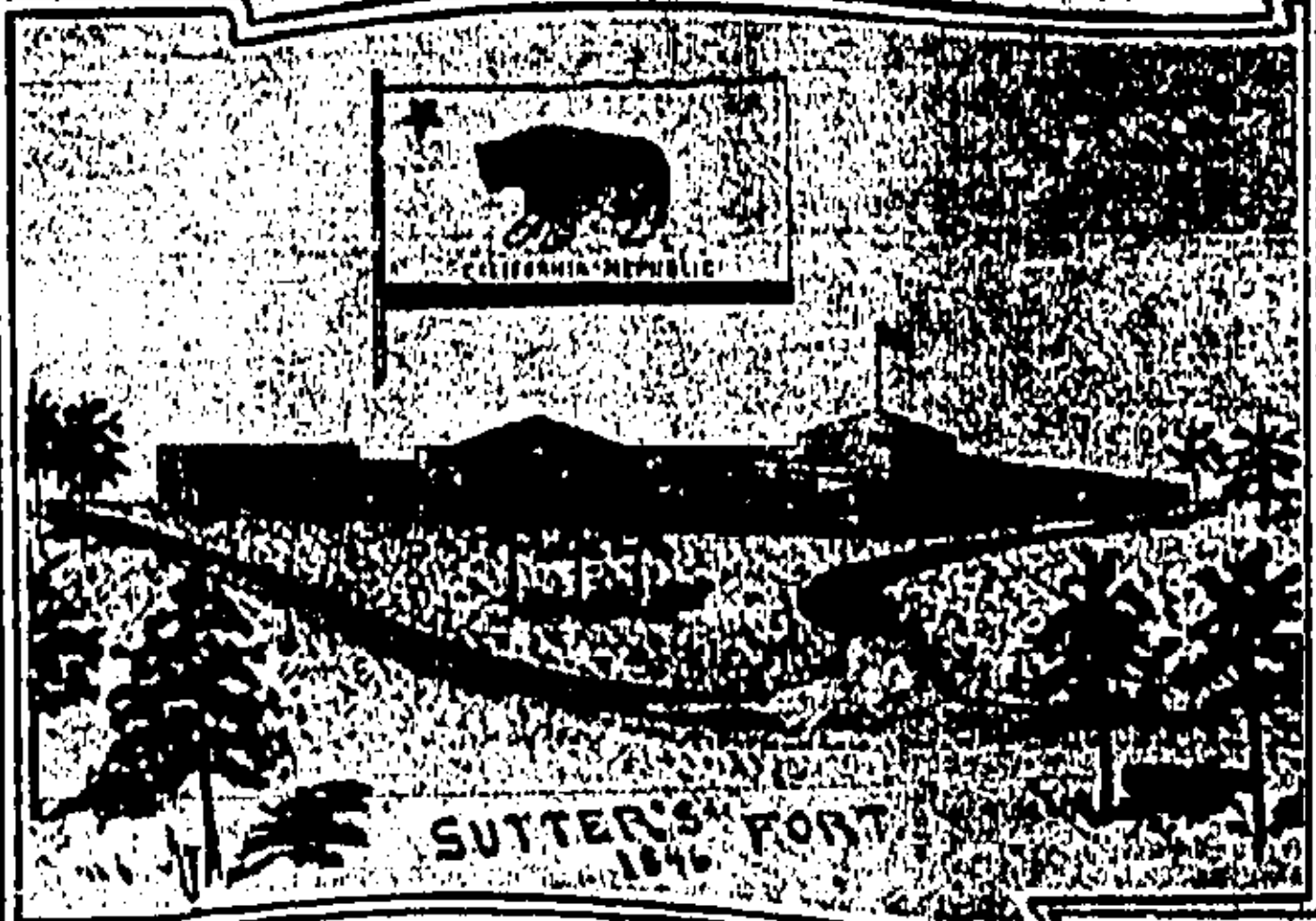
Many of the loveliest "Spanish" shawls do not come from Spain, but from China or Italy, but they are "done in the Spanish manner," which answers the purpose quite as well. The scarf is an offshoot of the shawl, and no man can need be made of its usefulness and effectiveness as a part of any and every costume from the tailor or tailor's frock to the most gorgeously formal dance attire.

Both red and yellow—in certain shades—were their popularity to Spain, and wherever one sees them in combination, there—again—is Spain. In making use of these two colours it is well to remember the dark eyes and glowing beauty of the Spanish women who wear them so well, for they are not becoming to all types and races. Lace—coming from Spain to us—is a prominent fashion of the hour. The Spanish beauty knows its value as a headpiece, but we, of America, have little use for the mantilla. But we have decided uses for the beautiful Chantilly laces, the Spanish laces, the all-kinds of laces that have sprung up with the mode. Hardly an evening frock makes use of lace, and even frocks find it charming, and tailored garments wear it in cuffs and collars.

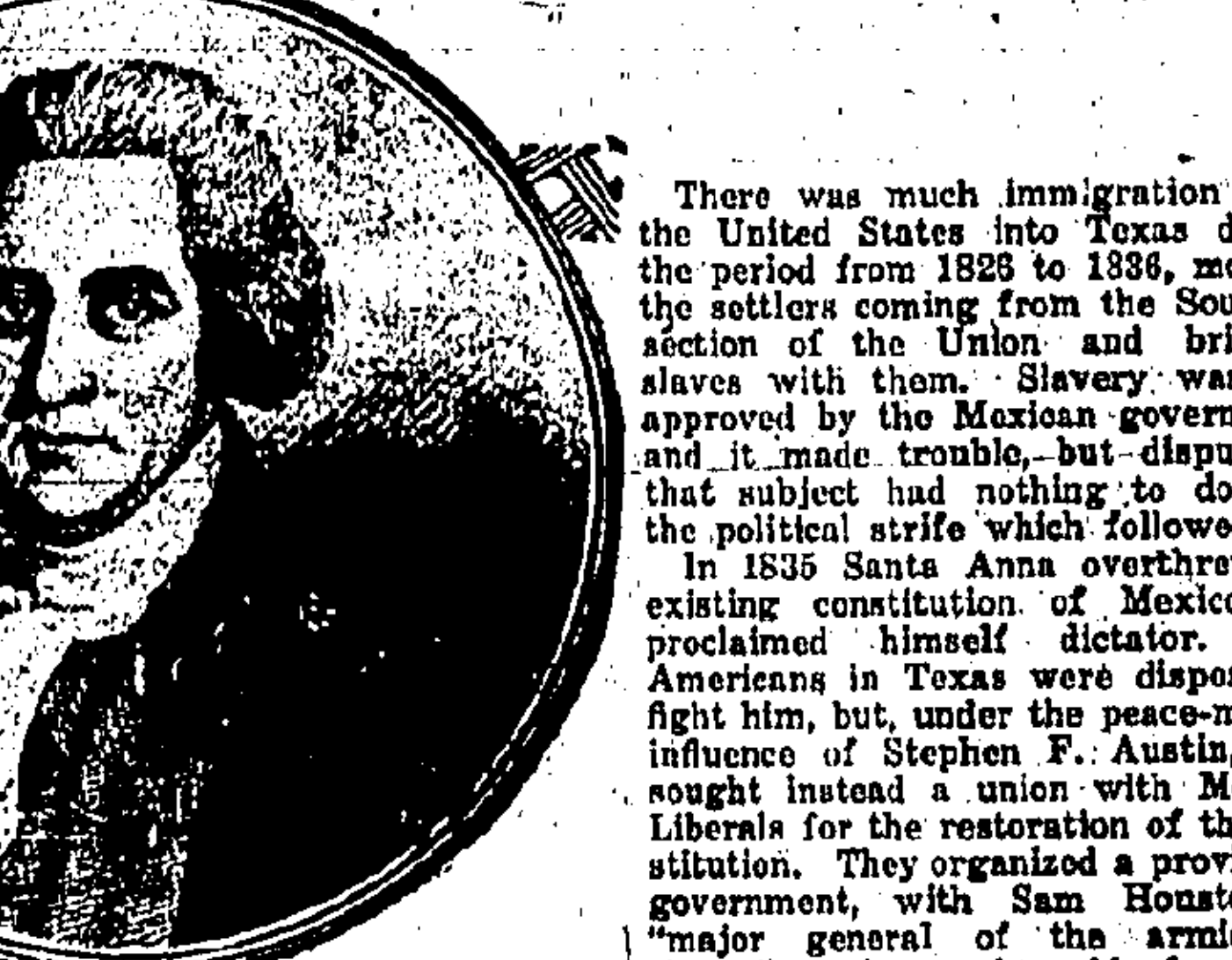
DID YOU KNOW—

WHAT a new "bot-bandotte" of blackmode is the tunic-silhouette, and the taffete is hand-painted and adjusted blonde in some Georgette with flit with a buckle over either ear? That anand embroidery is the newest "trick" of the season? That a new "bot-bandotte" of blackmode is the tunic-silhouette, and the taffete is hand-painted and adjusted blonde in some Georgette with flit with a buckle over either ear? That anand embroidery is the newest "trick" of the season? That a new "bot-bandotte" of blackmode is the tunic-silhouette, and the taffete is hand-painted and adjusted blonde in some Georgette with flit with a buckle over either ear? That anand embroidery is the newest "trick" of the season?

FORGOTTEN DECLARATIONS OF INDEPENDENCE



SUTTER'S FORT AND THE FLAG OF THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC (FROM A COPIED DOCUMENT BY SUTTER)



JOHN SEVIER GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

When Vermont Was An Independent Country—The Forgotten State of Franklin—The American Rebellion in Texas—California As a Republic.

[BY RENE BACHE.]

THE county of Aroostook, which is in area nearly a fourth part of Maine, wants to be a full-fledged State of the Union. There has recently been a good deal of agitation on the subject in that region, and were it not that declarations of independence have gone out of fashion, something of the sort might be attempted by Aroostook.

There have been very interesting precedents in our history. One of them is 1777, one a declaration of independence by New Connecticut. That State is still on the map, but nowadays it is called Vermont.

The colony of New Hampshire claimed as far west as the western boundary of Massachusetts. New York claimed possession as far east as the Connecticut River. In other words they both laid claim to what is now Vermont. The British

government decided in favour of New York, and settlers in the disputed strip were ordered to repurchase their lands from the authorities at Albany.

New Connecticut broke loose.

This they refused to do. Under Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, and one or two other courageous leaders, they took up arms, organizing in 1777 a military force called the Green Mountain Boys. Threats of armed invasion did not frighten them, and the situation remained practically in status quo until January, 1777, when, on the fifteenth day of that month, they adopted a declaration of independence and assumed for their territory the name of New Connecticut.

The first Legislature of New Connecticut met at Windsor in March of the following year. In the meantime New York and New Hampshire had made a secret agreement to divide the

rebellious territory between them, the Green Mountains being the dividing line. But the trouble with New Hampshire was adjusted in 1782, that State accepting the Connecticut River as its western boundary. New York refused to abandon its claim.

New Connecticut continued to be an independent country until it was admitted to the Union, March 4, 1791. It was the fourteenth State—the first baby, so to speak, born to the Union. It adopted the name Vermont—meaning green mountains—and framed a constitution after the model of that of Pennsylvania.

It is a fact worth mentioning in this connection that Vermont was the first of the States to abolish slavery.

The State of Franklin.

When the war of the Revolution started, Tennessee was a region very sparsely settled. It was a remote wilderness peopled by a few thousand hardy mountaineers and their families. In 1776 they addressed a petition to the Legislature of North Carolina, asking to be annexed. The request was granted, and thus Tennessee became a part of North Carolina until after the close of the Revolution.

North Carolina then decided that,

on account of expense and for other reasons, it could get along better without Tennessee; and, without consulting the wishes of the people of that territory, it ceded the whole of the latter, in June, 1784, to the Federal government, calling it the District of Washington. The transfer was subject to acceptance by the Federal government within two years.

The settlers of Tennessee thereupon rose up in wrath, called a convention, in August, 1784, and formed the State of Franklin. Realizing that it had made a mistake, the Legislature of North Carolina hastened to undo it, and reannexed the territory. But the people of Franklin declined to be re-annexed, and Captain John Sevier, a typical frontiersman, was inaugurated as Governor at Wataga, March 1, 1785. Courts were established, a militia was organized, and peace was made with the Indians.

Jealousies soon arose. The population became divided into Franklin and North Carolina factions. Elections were held and appointments made under the laws of both States. Two sets of officers claimed authority, each

nullifying the acts of the other. Wills could not be proved, titles perfected, or justice administered. No taxes were paid. Marriages performed by officials of one faction were not recognized by the other.

Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, finally issued a proclamation declaring the government of Franklin illegal, stigmatizing its officers and adherents as rebels, and demanding their surrender. Troops overcame a feeble resistance, and Sevier was arrested and brought into court. In the midst of a great row in the courtroom, he walked out, and the matter ended there so far as he personally was concerned.

The territory formed part of North Carolina until 1790 when it was ceded to the Federal government, and in June, 1793, it was admitted to the Union as the State of Tennessee. Sevier was elected its first Governor.

Texas Declares Its Freedom.

There are still surviving in this country a good many people who were alive when Texas split off from Mexico and became a republic, adopting a declaration of independence and framing a constitution of its own.

new republic was recognized by the United States, Great Britain, and France.

Texas was admitted to the Union March 1, 1845, by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress.

Independence Of California.

California (then a part of Mexico) declared its independence on the fourth day of July, 1846.

Captain John C. Fremont had been sent to the west coast on an exploring expedition a year earlier. He was on his way to Oregon when he was overtaken by an officer sent from Washington with a message ordering him to wait and co-operate with the Pacific squadron in case of hostilities with Mexico.

Accordingly, Fremont returned to California and took up his headquarters at Sutter's Fort.

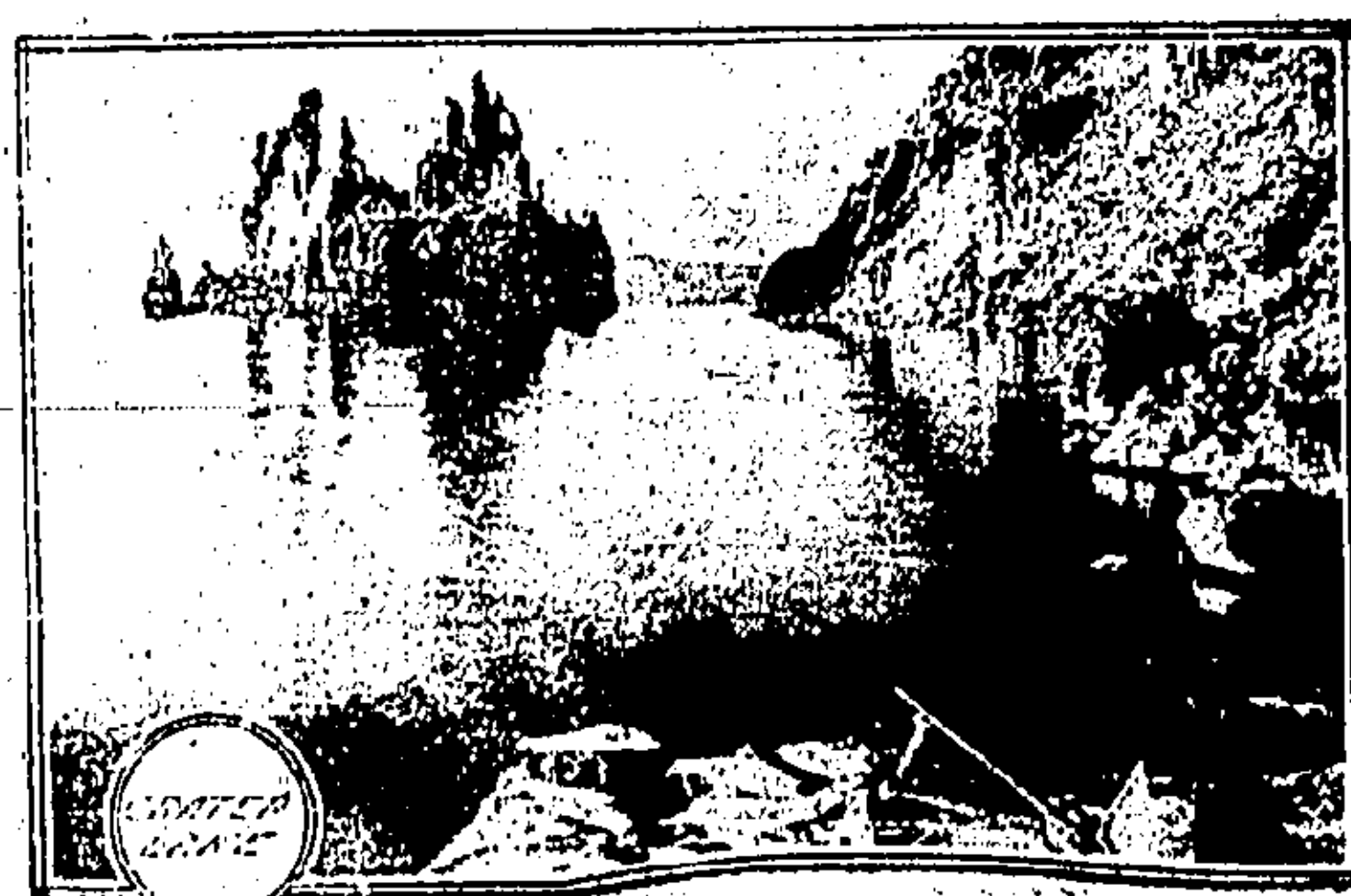
There were at that time in California about 200 Americans, one of the most prominent of whom was John A. Sutter. He held an official appointment, from which he had received a grant of land covering eleven square leagues (ninety-nine square miles) about the present site of the city of Sacramento. Upon it he had built a fort, which, commanding the interior country, and lying on the route followed by overland immigrants, was in its day an important stronghold.

On June 14—a few days after Fremont had established himself at Sutter's Fort—a party of fourteen Americans started a small revolution on their own account, captured Sonoma, and declared war against Mexico. Needing a flag, and not venturing to use that of the United States, they made one—not out of an old lady's petticoat, as has sometimes been alleged, but from a Mexican rebosa or scarf of unbleached muslin a yard wide and five feet long. Along the bottom they sewed a strip of red flannel, and in the left-hand upper corner they painted a star in red ink. The middle of the flag was occupied by a picture of a grizzly bear, which were the words "California Republic."

The temporary government thus set up is known in history as the Bear Flag Republic. Its original banner now ornaments the room of the Pioneer Society in San Francisco.

Meanwhile news had come of the outbreak of war along the Rio Grande, and on July 4 Fremont called a meeting at Sonoma which formally proclaimed the independence of California.

He was appointed Commander in Chief, and soon afterwards there came intelligence that Commodore Sloat had arrived at Monterey (July 7), and had raised the American flag; also, that by his orders Commander Montgomery, of the U.S. Sloop of War "Potomac," had taken possession of San Francisco. Sloat, having heard of the trouble with Mexico, had sailed promptly from Mazatlan for California, where he took possession of the country and raised the American flag on his own responsibility. He was now on his way, for exactly a week later, July 14, the British man-of-war Collingwood, commanded by Sir George Seymour, arrived at Monterey to proclaim British sovereignty. It was thus only a narrow margin that England did not become the possessor of California, which she had greatly coveted.



Problem of the Pinnacle Rocks Which Endanger Shipping in Alaska—The Submarine Washington Monument—Bottomless Lakes, One of Which Occupies the Crater of An Extinct Volcano—The Deepest Fresh Water in America.

[BY RENE BACHE.]

THE late President Harding, on his trip to Alaska, passed close by a submarine danger which only a few years ago might easily have wrecked the ship that carried him and his party. It is a "pinnacle rock," known as the Washington Monument, near the main steamer route, and its existence was not ascertained until 1916.

The voyager in that part of the world notes that the Alaskan shores, generally speaking, are very rocky and precipitous. On every hand he sees rugged mountain ranges with sharp, jagged peaks.

It may not occur to him, however, to realize that in the waters beneath him are duplicated in the waters beneath him. Yet that is the fact. The tops of the highest peaks appear above the surface as rocky and precipitous islets. Others of less elevation rise to within a few feet of the surface, waiting to rip open the bottom of any ship that comes their way. There is no sign of the hidden menace; no break or ripple of wavelets above the pinnacle gives warning.

Every now and then a vessel strikes one of these uncharted "pinnacles." They have caused numerous wrecks. But recently the Coast and Geodetic Survey has not about the business of finding and charting them along the main steamer route, the most remark-

able one discovered up to date being the above-mentioned Washington Monument.

The white marble shaft erected in honour of the Father of his country is 555 feet high; the submerged Washington Monument, off the coast of south-east Alaska is 650 feet in height, and only seventeen feet of water covers its peak. The peak is exceedingly sharp, and would bite through the bottom of any ship that struck it.

Use of the "Drag Wire."

It is not practicable to locate such pinnacles by sounding with a lead line. If one were drifting in a balloon over a town, imagine the difficulty of throwing out a weight attached to a line and hitting a church spire with it. Such a thing could hardly be done. But in the case of the pinnacles an attempt of the kind is much more hopeless, inasmuch as the water-surveyor cannot see the peak of rock, and he does not even know that it exists.

In a word, there is small chance that a lead thrown at regular intervals from a moving vessel will strike the summits of these pointed rocks; and even were it to hit such a pinnacle, it would be likely to glance off and record the depth at the base of the peak.

Human ingenuity, however, has solved this difficulty, which is over-

come by the use of the "wire drag"—a wonderfully efficient apparatus, first employed in 1914, which covers large areas rapidly and locates therein every existing danger of the kind.

It is a horizontal wire towed by two launches, and maintained at any desired distance below the surface by weights and adjustable upright cables extending up to surface buoys. As the apparatus passes through the water, it will catch and show the location of any obstruction that rises above the level of the wire.

The launches are accompanied by a "mother ship," to carry supplies and provide living quarters for the men engaged in the dragging work.

Money Loses Cause.

Pinnacle rocks in Alaskan waters not only exist in large numbers, but occur in the most unexpected places. Such dangers to navigation have actually interfered very seriously with the industrial and commercial development of the Territory, because ship-owners are unwilling to take the risk of entering many harbours. Hitherto

the existence and location of uncharted pinnacles have been ascertained only through the loss of vessels, and it has been customary to commemorate the loss by naming the rock after the unfortunate craft.

In the meantime the government Fisheries Bureau has been sounding the waters of a number of "bottomless" lakes in various parts of the country, the work having an incidental relation to the planting of fishes therein. It may be said in a general way that, in popular belief, any body of fresh water that is deeper than the length of the longest fishing line is without a bottom.

Just how a lake can manage to get along without any bottom has never been satisfactorily explained. Why, under such circumstances, does not water drop out of it? And, if this were to happen, would there not be a hole clear through to the other side of the earth? It is hard to answer these questions. But it may be mentioned, for the sake of illustration, that Payette Lake, in Idaho, formerly declared bottomless, has recently been

proved to have a maximum depth of 365 feet.

The deepest lake in the United States, or anywhere in America, occupies the crater of an extinct volcano in Oregon. It is familiarly known as Crater Lake, is nearly circular, with a diameter of about five miles, and has a depth of 1,996 feet. Inasmuch as it has no inlet and no outlet, there is no reason for supposing that its beautiful blue waters contained no fishes until rainbow trout were planted there a few years ago by the Fisheries Bureau. Finding no natural enemies in the crater, they have multiplied rapidly, and now the lake affords excellent trout fishing.

Next comes Lake Okech, a magnificent sheet of water in north-central Washington, occupying a valley scooped out in a bygone age by a glacier, and surrounded by lofty mountains that rise to snow-capped peaks. Its greatest depth is 1,458 feet.

Fourth is Fend Ootie Lake, in Idaho, with a maximum depth of 1,208 feet.

Now is the time for the wisest boy in the class to hold up his hand and say that the Great Lakes have been forgotten. But the truth is that the deepest of those "uninhabited seas," Lake Superior, is nowhere deeper than 1,008 feet, so far as ascertained. Lake Michigan (whose bottom, strange to say, is fathomed in its deepest part by a plumb-line not much over 900 feet long).

Even Crater Lake is surpassed in this respect by Lake Balkal, in Siberia, which is over 250 miles long and 2,400 feet deep.

But Crater Lake is in its own way the most interesting lake in the world. Though held in a deep cup in the top of a high mountain, in a region where winters are long and cold, its surface never freezes—the reason why being that there is so great a volume of water to be chilled to near freezing point before the surface could begin to develop ice.

Possibly, too, some volcanic heat may yet remain to warm the waters of Crater Lake.

Three Very Deep Lakes.

Recent soundings have proved that the next deepest body of fresh water in this country is Lake Tahoe, on the California-Nevada line, two-thirds of it being in California. With a maximum depth of 1,727 feet and a length exceeding forty-nine miles, it is the most widely known lake in the United States, noted for its picturesque mountain scenery, its clear water, and its

Ancient Volcanic Activities.

That region was anciently the scene of tremendous volcanic activities. Within a radius of 100 miles there are thousands of extinct craters; but the biggest of them all is that which contains the famous lake. The bottom of the latter is lower than the foot of the Cascade Range, and is almost perfectly level, judging from the soundings. All around the lake is walled by almost vertical cliffs 2,000 feet high.

In its western part, however, a pile of lava 2,500 feet high rises from the bottom, its top forming Wizard Island. In this top is a crater 150 feet in depth.

Once upon a time there was neither pit nor lake, and instead might have been seen an enormous cone towering into the sky and forming a prominent peak of the Cascade Range. It was a giant volcano then. Apparently its molten entrails found an outlet near its base and escaped there; then the top fell in, leaving the pit which now holds the lake, and the final eruptive effort of the mountain is represented by the pile of lava whose top is called Wizard Island.

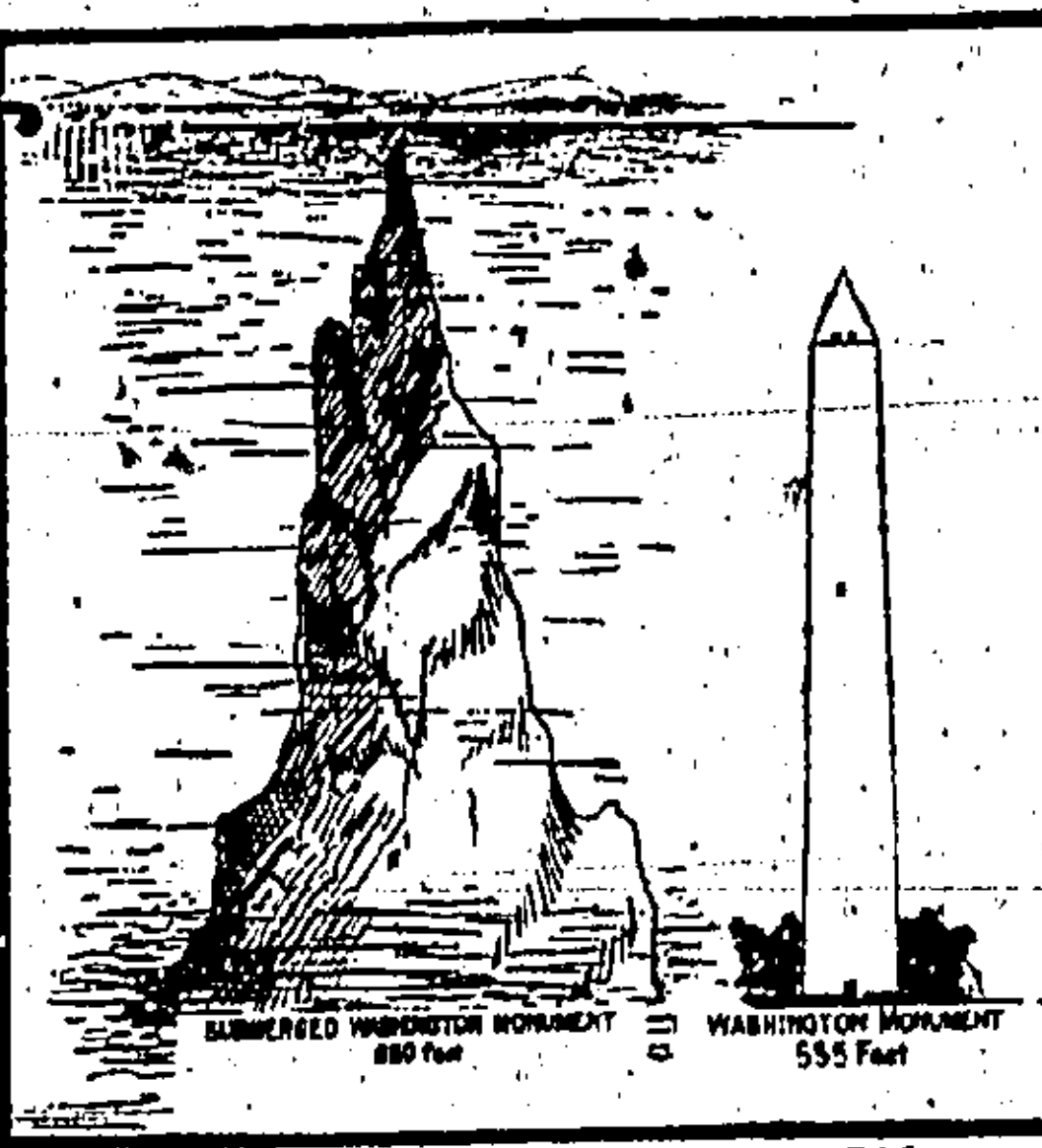
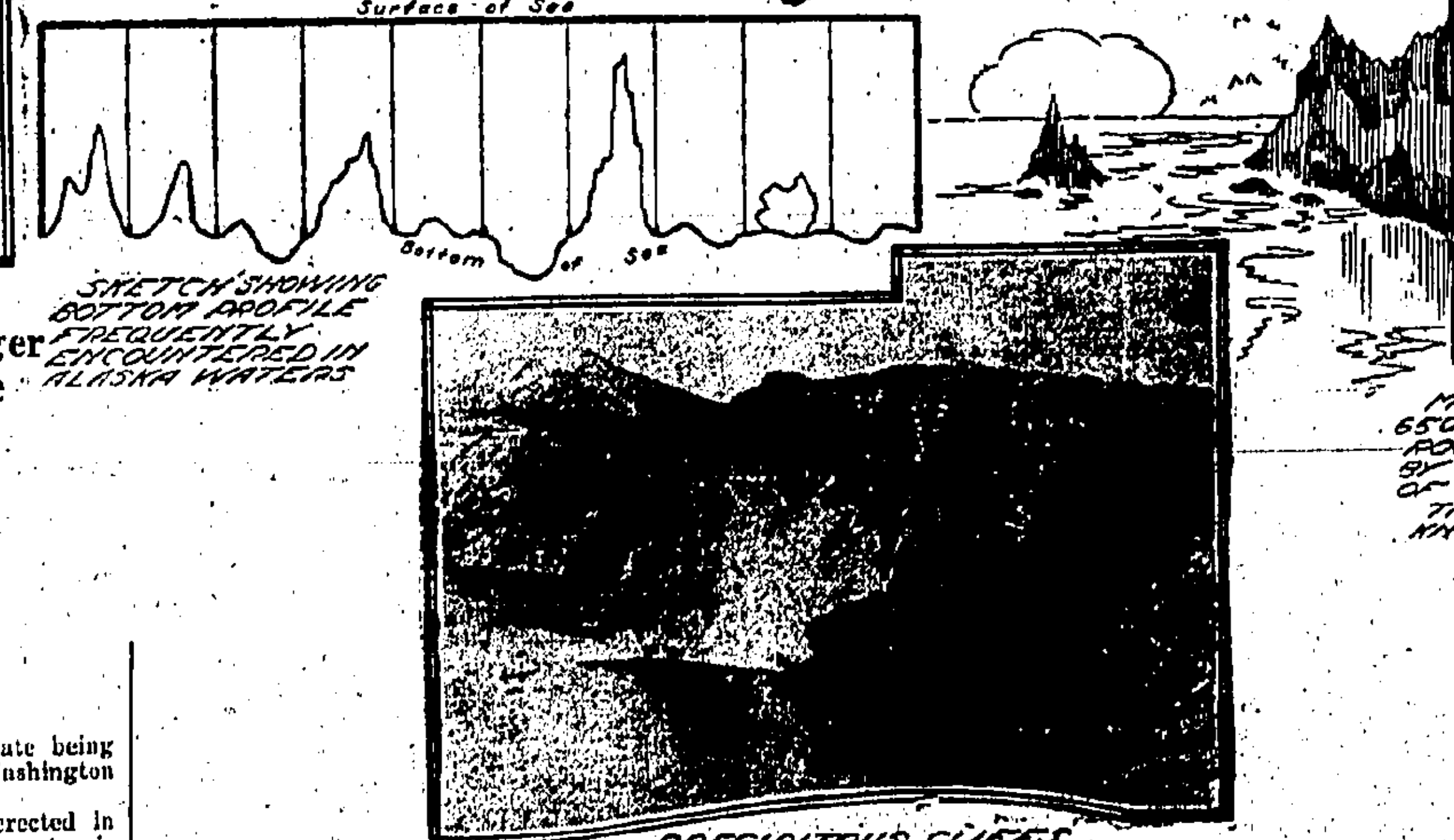
If the Great Lakes Were Drained.

If a sponge as big as the moon were used to soak up all the water from the Great Lakes and remove it, there would appear five dry ponds. The floor of Lake Michigan would then be seen to be divided into two basins by a high plateau running across the middle, the northern basin being much deeper than the southern. The southern (shallower) half of Lake Huron would appear as a plain, with a range of somewhat lofty hills extending across it from south-east to north-west. The deep part of the lake is to be north-eastward of this range. The floor of Lake Erie would present itself as a broad, flat plain not much below the level of the surrounding landscape, while that of Lake Ontario would exhibit the aspect of a broad valley continuous with the St. Lawrence Valley, bounded on the southern side by precipitous cliffs.

Geologists say that 20,000 years ago the Great Lakes did not exist. Instead, there was a mighty river, which was an upward extension of the St. Lawrence. This greater St. Lawrence flowed from the neighbourhood of Duluth south-eastward to what is now Lake Ontario, and thence on to the sea.

Owing to a gradual tilting of the earth's crust in that region the flow of the greater St. Lawrence was cut off after a while. Unable any longer to reach the broad valley which is now Lake Ontario, on account of the altered level, its waters spread all over the surrounding country, forming the lakes as they now exist. The highest and deepest hole in the neighbourhood naturally became the largest of the lakes—the largest in fact, in the world. We call it Lake Superior.

Studying the Depths of Strange Waters



THE SUBMERGED WASHINGTON MONUMENT (TAINNACLE ROCK), HEIGHT 650 FEET, FOUND NEAR MAIN STEAMER ROUTE IN ALASKA. ONLY 17 FEET OF WATER COVERS THIS Pinnacle. THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT KNOWN SO WELL IS 555 FEET IN HEIGHT.



PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS SURROUND CRATER LAKE.

FAMINE RELIEF.

LOAN FOR HUNAN.

Peking Sept. 11.—The China International Famine Relief Commission has decided to grant a loan of \$40,000 to the Hunan Committee of the Commission, the money in turn to be loaned out by the Committee to the districts most seriously affected by the floods, about twenty in number, for the purchase of seed rice.

The loans to the hien are to be guaranteed by the Provincial Assembly, the Hunan Chamber of Commerce and the Public Property Custodians of the various districts. The latter are officials elected by the people as trustees for all public property, such as the endowments of temples, the old examination halls, etc. These endowments consist of fields and paddocks for the most part, which properties thus become securities for the loans. If this method of loan and guarantee works out satisfactorily, the scheme will be largely extended. The Hunan Committee has already asked for \$200,000 on this basis.

The Commission has also appointed an international committee for the Metropolitan District. Mr. Yun Pao-lui has been appointed to serve as chairman, Dr. J. G. Cornwell as vice-chairman, and Mr. J. S. Burgess and Mr. Meng Hui-yu as trustees. The other members of the committee are Mr. P. T. Shaw of the American Board Mission, Father J. Mullins, Lin Hsi-lin and Mr. Oyang Ying.

From October 4 to 8, various places of historical interest in Peking are to be thrown open to the general public on behalf of the National Food Relief Drive, being conducted under the joint auspices of the China International Famine Relief Commission and the Chinese National Red Cross to raise \$2,000,000 for food supplies.

A special Garden Party ticket, obtainable at the Famine Relief Commission headquarters and in various shops and other places throughout the city and costing only fifty cents, will admit the holder at any time during those five days to the Temple of Heaven, the Forbidden City, Pei Hui, the Lama Temple, Central Park and the Historical Museum in the Forbidden City, which is seldom opened on any terms. This is the museum housed in the buildings on top of the great gate immediately to the south of the part of the city usually open to the public.

In addition to this special ticket, individual tickets may be bought as usual at each of the places named. The proceeds during the Garden Party, however, are to go to the Drive, and the prices will be reduced as follows for the occasion. Admission to the Lama Temple will be 10 cents instead of 50; to the Forbidden City 20 cents instead of 30 and to the Temple of Heaven, 10 cents instead of 30 coppers.

MOROCCO.

(Reuter's Service.)

Madrid, September 19. An official communiqué reports that an attempt to relieve the past at Gorgues was fiercely resisted by the enemy. The operation will be continued to-day.

A Spanish aeroplane was shot down and caught fire, both occupants, a captain and a sergeant, being killed.

Negotiations Denied.

Paris, September 19. Interviewed by "Le Journal," Madrid correspondent, a high military authority strongly denied the reports of negotiations between Spain and Abd-el-Krim on the basis of terms proposed by the Rifis last year. He declared that the army would not agree to humiliation. Peace was dependent upon the evacuation of Tetuan which would amount to the betrayal of International agreements and lead to revolution in Spain.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

(Reuter's Service.)

Cairo, September 19. There seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to the exact terms of the reply of the Minister of Agriculture to the deputation urging Government intervention in the cotton market owing to declining values. While the Government is prepared if necessary to buy up to two million kanars, it is hardly likely this will be found essential. Indeed prices have already stiffened considerably on the mere announcement of the Government's intentions. While the Minister has not definitely undertaken to intervene in the future market, a small committee has been appointed to examine the best methods of applying Government intervention.

Pain in the Stomach.

It is most annoying, as well as disagreeable to be troubled with pain in the stomach, and there is no need of it for one dose of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy will allay the pain. Sold everywhere.

GENERAL PERSHING.

SEES VETERANS' MARCH PAST.

JOURNALIST'S ADVENTURE.

Boston, Aug. 13.—A dozen minutes after 7 o'clock this morning, Dartmouth street welcomed General John J. Pershing in a silence that matched his own. The ugly building of the neighbourhood was veiled in a platinum fog. Few persons were in the streets. Across the street, before a service door, a score of delivery men loaded their wagons, chuffing each other as they banged baskets and boxes about. If they knew that the General of the Armies had stepped out of the car, past the little cluster of officers, and into the hotel, they gave no sign. There was nothing about the tall, powerful figure, in civilian clothes, graver than the fog, to attract any attention from the masses.

General Pershing looks to-day like a man welcoming, in his peculiar way, retirement from the heavy obligations that have been laid upon him. His is a habit of silence. Writers before now have been compelled to base their conclusions considerably upon his expression and a fleeting gesture or two rather than upon anything they could persuade him to say.



Officers hurried ahead to complete the amenities of registering, for the three hours the General would spend in the hotel. A representative of the "Christian Science Monitor" stopped him and asked the General for an interview. Cold, slate blue eyes became colder and bluer. Only a phantom smile touched the stern face of the man who has assembled resplendent honours for his country and his own name. "But I never give interviews, you know." He waited, with the merest trace of annoyance. Hopefully he was asked for "just fifteen minutes." "My dear young woman, I haven't 15 minutes. And if I had, what would you do with it?" The Pershing "lesser smile" broke through for a moment. There are degrees, well defined, to the Pershing smile. Then the face was set again and became still. "I'm sorry—but I make it a rule never to give interviews. A man can't, you know. Sorry."

A PROVED DIPLOMATIST. General Pershing is descended from Alsatians. He has helped the Alsatians to free themselves of a Teuton yoke. He has proved a hundred times over, his skill as diplomatist, strategist, organizer. He has distinguished himself for maintenance of an independent courage. There were days in the "71's when Pershing was busy preparing himself to be a school teacher. It takes tact and firmness to be a school teacher. He commenced to learn them, in the days before he went to West Point. It takes tact and firmness to occupy the post General Pershing has so conspicuously occupied. And it cannot be said that his refusal to give an interview to the writer was made without either tact or firmness. A few words only, it took to convey a sense of the impossibility. But they gave also a quick and graphic impression of one side of General Pershing.

There was another side, later. In the reviewing stand at the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic the meagre white duck canopy shed a pale silver light over the stern features and softened them. This time the General was in uniform, with a single ribbon above the left breast, and the picture quality with which the General is associated was complete. When Gov. Channing H. Cox and Mayor James M. Curley arrived there were ladies brought into the official circle. There is a Pershing sense of humour. It crops out sometimes, without warning, at a word or a gesture and seems to be as rich as the silences. Then too, richer, perhaps, than either the other qualities. The long brown line of mounted officers, with the clatter of hooves, hoofs—had passed and the beginning of the procession. Down Tremont Street, through the intermingled gray veils of fog could be heard faintly the tooting of flutes. Somewhere in the grandstand a woman was singing, a note or two behind the band. Then there was something—who knows what it was? But the General's eyes were filled with tears. He stared and blinked and brushed them away.

INSULTING LANGUAGE.

FIVE DOLLARS' FINE IMPOSED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Lindsell fined Wong Shun five dollars for using insulting language to an Indian girl named Bai.

The girl's brother, Sheikh Bashir Ahmed, appeared as complainant. The incident occurred on September 9, at Po Tak Street.

The evidence went to show that defendant was standing in the street with a fan in his hand, ready to commence watering the street. Bai was playing with another Indian girl nearby, and accidentally bumped against Wong Shun, who was said to have struck the girl twice with his fan and used insulting language to her.

In consequence the girl's brother secured the services of a Chinese detective and pointed out the defendant to him. Both parties were taken to the police station, where complainant was advised to take out a summons. On passing sentence, His Worship said to the defendant: "You had better behave, yourself in future or you will lose your employment."

DIRECT ACTION.

MAGISTRATE AND INSULTING SPEECHES.

London, August 23.—A street-corner orator, Arthur Sidney Newdick, 40, of Hammersmith, was charged at West London Police Court with using insulting words. He pleaded guilty.

Sergeant Ward said that in a speech to a street crowd Newdick insulted the Royal Family, calling them spongers and parasites.

Mr. Forbes Lankester, the magistrate: A very stupid thing to say. However, such ridiculous language does not do the Royal Family the slightest harm.

Sergeant Ward: Several people resented the language and were inclined to attack Newdick. Mr. Lankester: Well, perhaps it would have been a pity to restrain them if they wanted to kick his posterior. It would have done him good.

Newdick was bound over in £5 for a year.

PARADE STIRS GENERAL.

The tall, serious, be-medalled Negro who was "the boy's name" and who has excited so much interest during the campment stirred Pershing. He marched alone, with a curious rhythm in feet he scarcely lifted from the ground. Beside him marched a diminutive Scot. There was considerable space before and after the two, and their isolation gave them something like majesty. General Pershing watched the shuffling sailor with severe interest. Then he broke into a sudden laugh and applauded loudly. He laughed more spontaneously than he did when some one said, facetiously: "Let General Pershing sit down." He's older than I.

There were a hundred other incidents. Some of them gay, some of them a little sad, that laid their detaining touch on the observation of the General. When the parade was at its end, and he was being helped into a heavy coat by an aide, that he might leave for Camp Devens where he was to lunch with Gen. Malvern Hill Barham, he came as close to an interview with the several correspondents as he says himself he ever does. "I cannot tell you all how the scene has inspired me. It is a stirring and unforgettable lesson in patriotism for the American people."

The sugar coating applied in the form of a sequel to the disappointing incident at the hotel at seven o'clock came at the very end. Due to some confusion General Pershing's car was caught in West Street, 100 yards from the stand. To the utter delight of the crowds at that point the most expeditious thing for him to do was to hurry across the street on foot to where the car was emerging into Tremont Street. The crowds on the sidewalk shouted wildly as he strode toward them. He smiled a little and saluted.

Just as he was about to enter his car he turned and looked at the group about him. He surveyed the writer who had, as they say, "frozen to him," on the vague chance that his might relent. The perplexing question, "What would you do if you had 15 minutes?" chimed in remembrance like badly timed bells.

Then General Pershing broke into a wide grin. He put out his hand and cleared the two or three feet of space between. "You know—I'm afraid I was a little mean this morning. I didn't mean to be. You tried to put something across, didn't you? You'll have to forgive me—I couldn't do what you asked, but I'm ever so sorry. Good-by—good luck to you."

UNION CHURCH.

(Continued from page 8.)

Instead of falling in with the discreditable tendency to value little that which has cost us little, let all of us who have at heart God's glory in this new work show by our loyalty and devotion that our hearts are truly and deeply touched by His wonderful goodness in having brought us to this happy day. Responding in this spirit to His gracious leadings, we may have confidence that this tabernacle will be sanctified by His glory. His glory seen in no mysterious cloud of brightness to dazzle the senses, but in hearts touched and humbled by His forgiving love, lives irradiated with redeeming grace, souls consecrated to the service of the Cross.

Temporary and tabernacular this humble house may be, yet it will be lighted by the Presence of Him whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain, for in Jesus Christ it stands before men for all which was signified by the tabernacle and the mercy seat—and the ancient ark of the covenant. Here may men and women be strengthened week by week against all the temptations to worldliness and secularism which beset us everywhere, and certainly not least beneath our tropic skies! Here may children early learn to love and value the things that matter, and which alone will last their lifetime! Here may God be glorified, comfort ministered to the faint, strength imparted to the weary, repentance granted to the erring, faith quickened in such as are likely to fall, hope from on high shed rainbow like athwart the tears, and darkness of our mortal life! So wilt this house become reverent and dear to all who worship in it and such as may study from time to time within its doors. So will there gather round it such loving associations of fellowship and grace that when in due course the time shall come to leave its passing shelter for that of the lasting structure which is to take its place, there will be some to feel regret at saying farewell to the little church which had grown so dear. When that time comes let these experiences be a reminder to those of you who will then look back to this dedication service and a reminder that after all none of our structures in this life are anything but temporary.

Tabernacles are they every one—even the solidest and most magnificent—and beyond them we must learn to look to the one city which hath foundations, beholding as with the inspired vision of the Apostolic seer to whom it was said: "Come up hither, and I will shew thee the Bride, and wife of the Lamb." And I saw no temple therein," he records, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple thereof.

To that one true God be all glory in the one Spirit, through Jesus Christ, Who is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever: AMEN.

The singing of the Doxology, and the Benediction by the Revd. H. Copley Moyle, of St. John's Cathedral, brought the ceremony to a close.

Services will be conducted in the new building to-morrow at 11 a.m., and 6 p.m., by the Revd. J. Horace Johnston, and the Sacrament will be observed at the close of the morning service to-morrow week. A public social gathering in connection with the new church will be held on Wednesday, September 24, at 8.45 p.m., to which all who are interested are invited. Music and refreshments will be provided.

CHURCH NOTICE.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Hongkong, September 21st 1924.
S. Matthew, 14th Sunday, after Trinity.

8 a.m. Holy Communion.
10 a.m. Children's Service.
11 a.m. Matins.
12 Noon Holy Communion.
6 p.m. Evensong.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m. Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m. Evening Service.
Preacher: Rev. Dr. J. P. MacKie.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, MacDonnell Road, Balaclava.
Road, Tram Station.
Sunday, 11.15 a.m.
Wednesday, 6.30 p.m.
Reading Room open Tuesday and Friday mornings 10 to 12.

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K.F.C.

POSITION SATISFACTORY.

A satisfactory financial position, an increase in members and a successful season were reported by Mr. R. Hall, in his speech as chairman, at the tenth annual meeting of the Kowloon Football Club yesterday evening.

In opening the meeting he read a letter received from the Club chairman, Capt. A. Wheeler, in which he said he found it necessary to tender his resignation as chairman of the Club and asked to be excused serving the Club in any official capacity. This was necessary because he was going home in the near future for reasons of health. In taking farewell, he wished the Club every success.

Proceeding, the chairman commented on the annual report and the accounts. Financially the Club was in a happy position, which was largely due to the bar having been taken over by the Committee. The membership had increased from 137 to 220. During the past season the two teams had done very well. The first team opened rather weakly but finished very strongly and the second team also did well. The annual dinner, held at the Hongkong Hotel, was a great success, although not financially (laughter).

The reports and accounts were adopted by a unanimous vote.

OFFICERS FOR YEAR.

The following officers were then elected: President, Mr. E. Cook; chairman, Mr. R. Hall; hon. treasurer, Mr. G. W. Walker; hon. secretary, Mr. F. Wheeler; Captain, 1st eleven, Mr. McKelvie, vice-captain, Mr. P. Clemo; Captain, second eleven, Mr. A. W. Brown, vice-captain, Mr. J. Beach, Provisional Committee, Messrs. H. Langley and A. W. Brown, Selection Committee, Messrs. R. Hall, C. Bond and D. Harvey, Balloting Committee, Messrs. Oxherby, Greig and Bond, Bar Committee, Messrs. C. Bond, Allison and Langley.

On the proposition of Mr. C. Bond it was unanimously agreed that a letter be sent to Capt. Wheeler expressing the regret of members that it had become necessary for him to leave the Colony and expressing the hope that he would soon be completely recovered so as to be able to return to the Club.

It was agreed after discussion that during the coming season matches between seven side teams of members be played for the purpose of bringing out players and ensuring practice. Mr. W. Oxherby offered seven silver medals for the winning team, an offer which was gratefully accepted. Votes of thanks to the outgoing committee and to the chairman for presiding, were passed.

DIZZINESS AND HEADACHES

most frequently arise from constipation, bile, or disordered liver. In such cases nothing is better than Pinkettes—the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives which neither grip nor purge. Pinkettes quickly

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restore daily regularity, banish bilious attacks and sick headaches, clear the skin, purify the breath. They prevent diarrhoea and dysentery and relieve piles. Of dealers everywhere or post free, 6 cents the tin, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kingston Road, Shanghai.

PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

"BLOOD AND HAIR."

BURYING INFECTIOUS CORPSES.

SOME LOCAL TENDERS.

In the report of the special committee on opium, mention was made of the Colony's conservancy contractor and the manner in which he arrived at the figures for the Colony's population.

To-day's "Government Gazette" throws light on a few more of the lesser-known subjects dealt with by the Government.

Tenders are called for the "Blood and Hair Contract," Kennedy Town, for the daily collection and removal of blood and hair from the slaughter house. That the contractor has a heavy responsibility to undertake is evident from the fact that tenderers must deposit a sum of \$250 before tendering and deposit \$2,000 for good faith in carrying out the contract if it is awarded to them.

A similar contract is let out for the Mr. Tan Kok slaughter house at Kowloon. Then again tenders are called for "the privilege of slaughtering animals for the food of man in the Government Slaughter House" at Saiwunho and Aberdeen, respectively.

Interest in another direction is aroused by a notice calling for tenders for "the supply of labour for the burial of infectious corpses." "Supply of head-stones" and "re-numbering of head-stones" are other headings under which tenders are called for.

COLONY'S FINANCES.

FIGURES FOR JUNE.

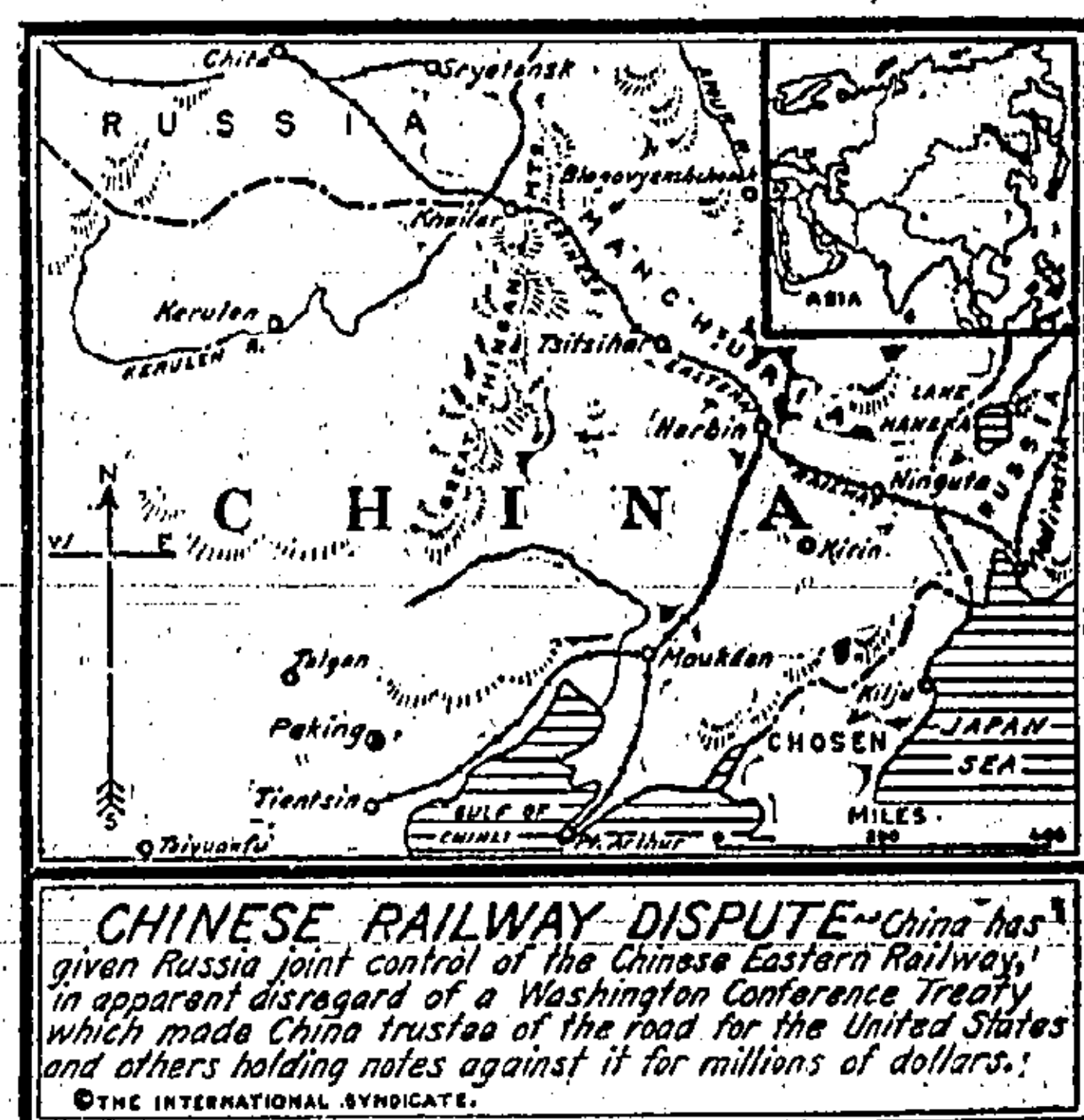
Revenue for June 1924 was \$2,105,447.84 and expenditure \$1,818,885.15. The balance in hand is the respectable sum of \$18,193,515.65.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. M. Nicolson, M.B., B.S. (Glasgow) and Dr. So Sei-chi, M.B. (Kio-to) are admitted to the list of the Colony's medical practitioners.

Joan, the four and a half years old daughter of Mr. W. Old, Sanitary Inspector of the Ma Tau-kok slaughter house, was knocked down by a motor cycle and side car yesterday afternoon at Happy Valley, and conveyed to Hospital. She is suffering from cuts and bruises.

CAUSE OF FRICTION.



CHINESE RAILWAY DISPUTE—China has given Russia joint control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in apparent disregard of a Washington Conference treaty, which made China trustee of the road for the United States and others holding notes against it for millions of dollars.

PER MONTH

\$20

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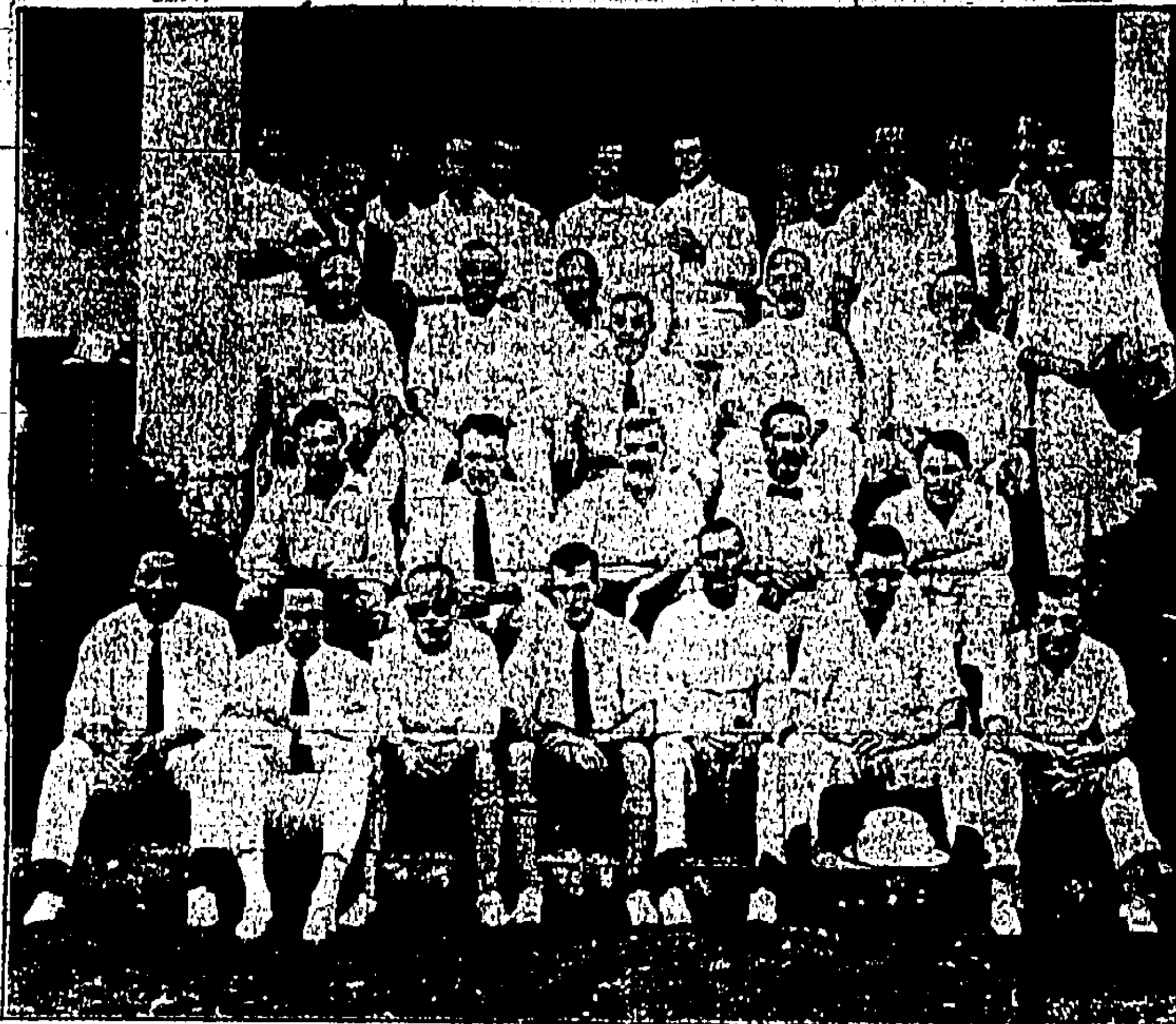


Photo by Mee Fong.

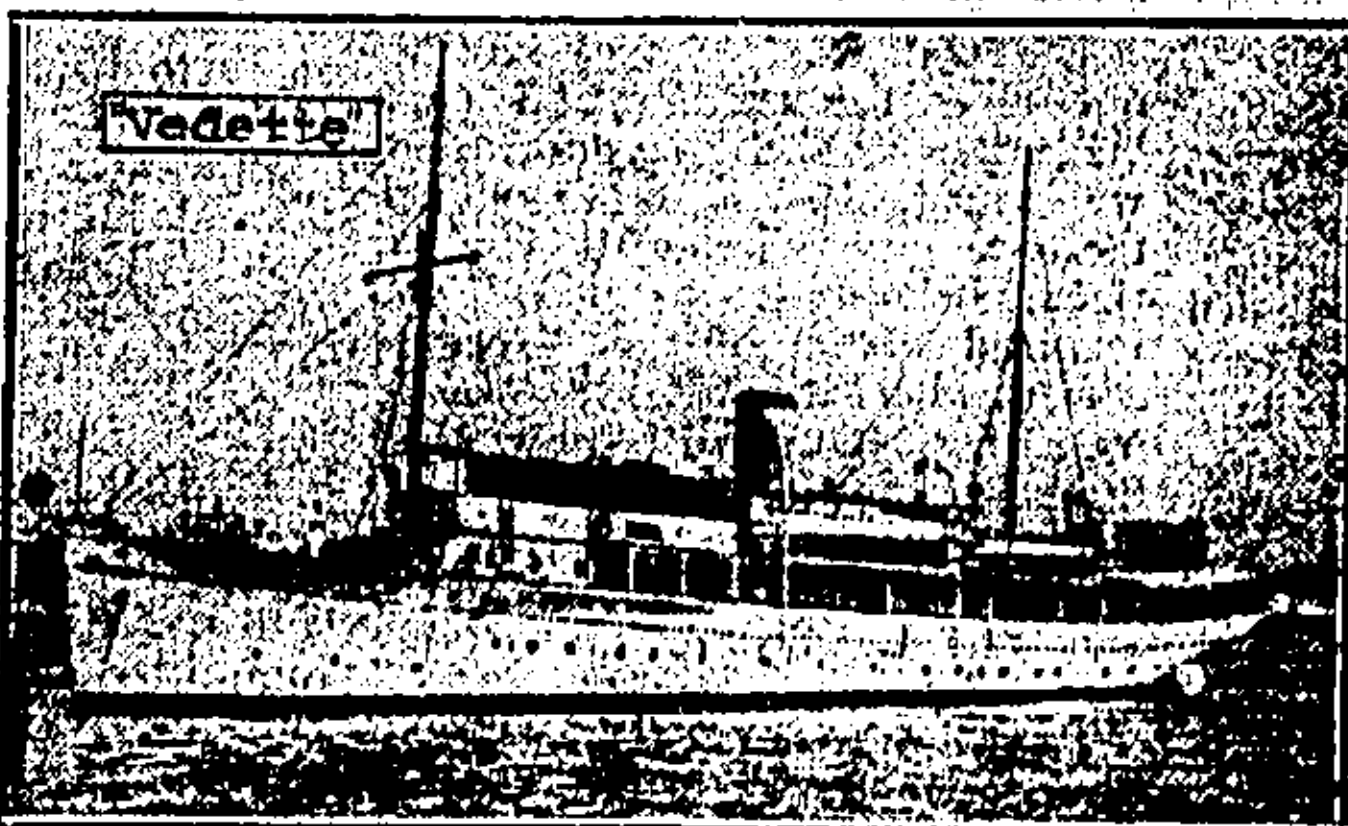
Block by Nam-Sun.

Group taken at Craigengower C.C. on the occasion of a Bowls match with the Police R.C.
Left to right:—Front row—Neves, Rosset, Alves, Macfarlane, W. Glendenning, J. McLellan, D. Fritz.
2nd row—Sword, Whant, Dennis, D. Clark, A. Reynolds. 3rd row—Fisher, McCloud, D. Taylor,
A. Clark, J. Grant, B. W. Bradbury, R. Basa. 4th row—Green, L. G. Muskett, A. Reid, Rodrigues,
Wiltshire, Hollands, Murphy, C. Earnshaw, Rose.

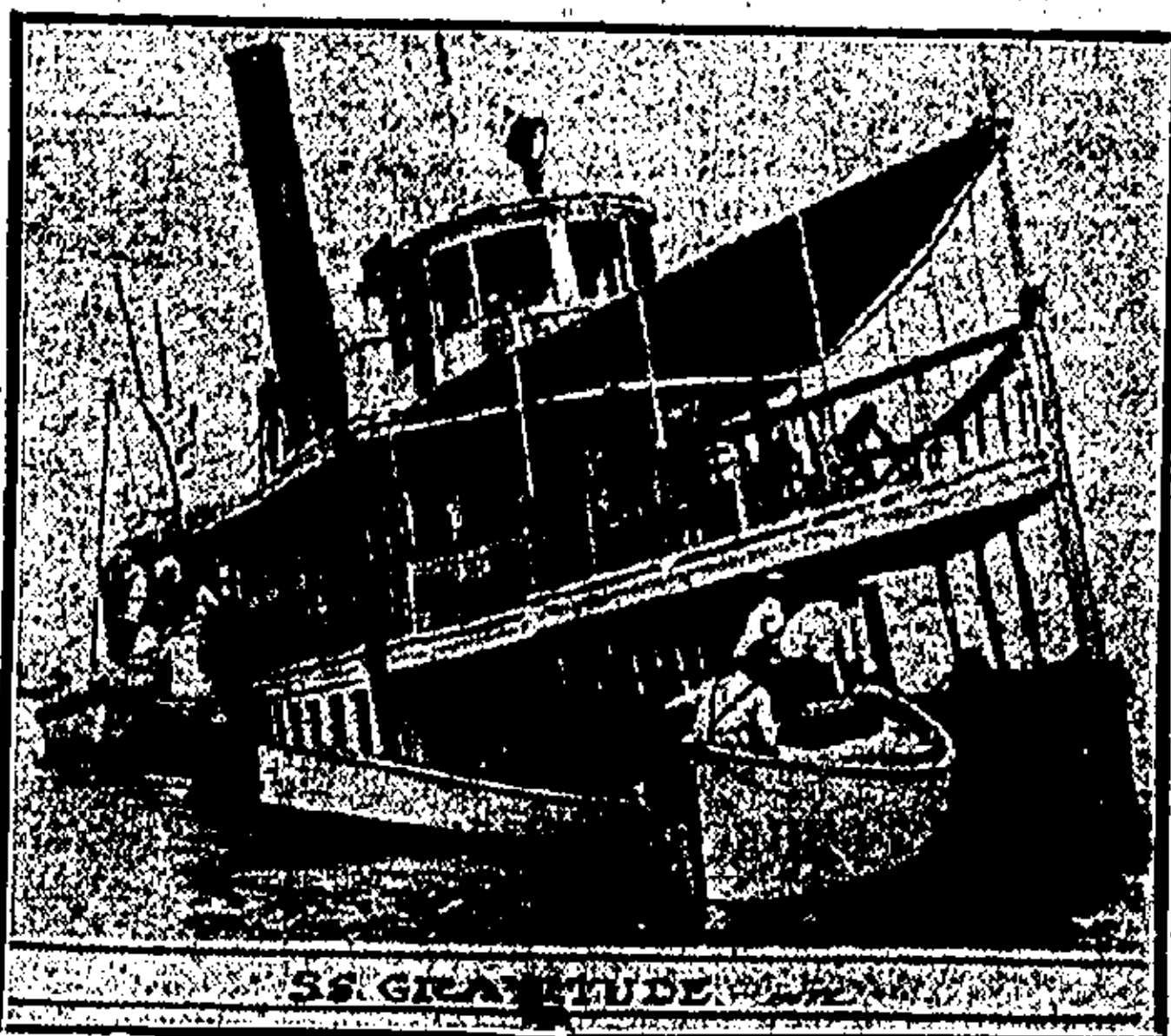


REMINGTON-BURNELL AIRPLANE

The Remington-Burnell aeroplane driven by two motors, has completed its first successful tests. The aeroplane, entirely of metal, is the first freight airplane built, and is capable of carrying three tons of cargo at ninety miles an hour.



Built by Danish workmen for Frederick W. Vanderbilt, the steam yacht "Vedette" has arrived at her anchorage in New York Harbour. The yacht is said to be one of the finest in the world and is being made ready for a cruise.



Above is shown the excursion boat "Gratitude," which sank in harbour while carrying 200 excursionists on an outing. The steamer struck a barge and foundered immediately. The passengers, among them many women and children, put out in life boats and well picked up by the steamer "Pennsylvania."

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objects more clearly than
ever? Or do you think you
read more easily? You
cannot be certain that you
do these as well as you
should. To obtain clear
vision you may unconsciously
be straining your eyes.
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four has perfect sight, and
it is your duty to yourself
to make of your eye sight.

Learn if you need eye-sight
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I'M THINKING SERIOUSLY
OF GOING OUT AND
HAVING MY HAIR
BOBBED.

VERY
WELL,
MAGGIE!

YOU DON'T MEAN
TO TELL ME YOU
WOULD CUT THAT
BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF HAIR OF YOURS

WELL!

OH, MRS. JIGGS—DON'T
TELL ME THAT YOU
ARE GOING TO BOB
YOUR HAIR. YOU
SILLY CHILD—YOUR
BEAUTIFUL HAIR!

YOU
GIRLS
ARE
RIGHT

YOU BRUTE—YOU WOULD
LET ME GET MY HAIR
BOBBED—YOU DON'T
CARE—YOU WOULDN'T
CARE IF I DIED.

WHO
ME?

BRINGING UP FATHER.

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Palace Hotel, Kowloon—Corner of Hapshing and Hankow Roads. Few minutes from ferry.

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Land & Estate Agents

Pan Yick Cho, Land & Estate agents. Tel. Central 211-1947. 35, Queen's Road Central.

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"New Arrival"

Butterick Quarterly Autumn 1924

No. 12, D'Agular Street. HONGKONG.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS. ARRIVALS.

Reims (Tai Wo) from Hoihow. C44. Apoc, (Wo Fat Sing) from Saigon. A27. Chungking, (B. & S.) from Wei-hai-wei—West Point. Shantung, (B. & S.) from Shanghai, Swatow. B12. City of Yokohama, (Bank Line) from Shanghai. A8. Kaisar-i-Hind, (P. & O.) from Japan, Shanghai. A1. Tajima Maru, (N. Y. K.) from Singapore—Kowloon Wharf. Pacific Maru, (Y. K. K.) from Brisbane. A6. Hok Canton, (Hong On) from Fort Bayard. Co's Wharf. Yusang, (J. M. & Co.) from Shanghai, Swatow. Co's Wharf.

DEPARTURES.

Kaisar-i-Hind, (P. & O.) for London, Singapore. September 20. Ying Chow, (B. & S.) for Shanghai. September 20. Chung King, (Hang On) for Fort Bayard. September 20. Sumatran Maru, (O.S.K.) for Singapore. September 20. Taiqua Maru, (Y. K. K.) for Hoihow. September 20. Yuensang, (J. M. & Co.) for Manila. September 20. Kwanggh, (C. M. S. N.) for Shanghai. September 20. Kaijo Maru, (O. S. K.) for Keelung, Swatow. September 20. Tingsang, (J. M. & Co.) for Shanghai, Swatow. September 20. Yan On, (Yan Woo) for Pakhoi. September 20.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The B. F. s.s. "Pyrrhus" left Port Said on Sept. 15 for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. The B. F. s.s. "Titan" left Port Said on Sept. 18 for Boston and New York. The B. F. s.s. "Telrasia" arrived at Marseilles on Sept. 19. The P. & O. s.s. "Mantua" from Hongkong arrived at Marseilles yesterday at 10 a.m. The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Manila today at 8 a.m. and is due here on or about Sept. 27. The B. F. s.s. "Eumaeus" for London, Hail, Rotterdam and Hamburg is due here to-morrow. The vessel will be dispatched at 4 p.m. on Sept. 22. The A.O.L. s.s. "Pres. McKinley" returns from Manila at 5 p.m. to-day arriving here at 7 a.m. on Sept. 22 and will sail for Victoria and Seattle at 10 a.m. on Sept. 24. The B. F. s.s. "Calchas" left Liverpool on Aug. 23 for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Sept. 27. The D.S.L. s.s. "Pres. Van Buren" which is due at this port on Sept. 22, sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 30 on schedule. The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Australia" left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan, Penang and Singapore on Sept. 11 and is due here on Oct. 1. The N.Y.K. s.s. "Hakone Maru" (Europe-Panama Line) left London for Hongkong via Suez on Aug. 30 and is due here on Oct. 8. The B. F. s.s. "Orontes" left Liverpool on Aug. 23 for Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan and is due here on or about Oct. 9. The B. F. s.s. "Ajax" left Liverpool on Aug. 31 for Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan and is due here on or about Oct. 9. The D.R.L. s.s. "Pres. Hayes" which is due at this port on Oct. 13 sailed from San Francisco on Sept. 13 on schedule. The B. F. s.s. "Ningchow" left Liverpool on Sept. 8 for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Oct. 12. The B. F. s.s. "Mentor" left Liverpool on Sept. 18 for Hongkong, Shanghai, Taku and Dally and is due here on or about Oct. 16. The B. F. s.s. "Lyons" left Liverpool for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tingsang, Kobe and Yokohama and is due here on or about Oct. 19.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Cargo arrived per s.s. "Brigade" remaining undelivered after to-day will be subject to rent. Agents—Gibb, Macdonald & Co. Ltd. Cargo arrived per s.s. "Hannover" remaining undelivered after September 23 will be subject to rent. Agents—Arnold & Co. Ltd.

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REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

(Direct)
"EUMAEUS" 22nd Sept. London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"AUTOLYCUS" 6th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"HELENUS" 13th Oct. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PATROCUS" 21st Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

(Direct or via Continental Ports)
"KT. TEMPLAR" 1st Oct. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TYDEUS" 20th Oct. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
"KEMMUN" 1st Nov. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(Via Kobe and Yokohama)
"ACHILLES" 20th Sept. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"PHILOCTETES" 14th Oct. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE.

(Via Suez or Panama)
"TRUCER" 1st Oct. Boston, New York & Baltimore (via Suez)
"SUNYLOCHUS" 11th Oct. Boston, New York & Baltimore (via Suez)
"CALCHAS" 10th Nov. Boston, New York & Baltimore (via Suez)

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MENTOR" 16th Oct. for Shanghai
"HECTOR" 17th Nov. for Singapore, Marseilles and London
"HECTOR" 16th Dec. for Singapore, Marseilles and London
"TETRASTAS" 29th Dec. for Singapore, Marseilles and London
"PATROCUS" 27th Jan. for Singapore, Marseilles and London
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INWARD MAILS.

FROM SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. To: Tydeus
Suez and Straits
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. To: Cleveland
Australia and Manila
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23. To: Empress of Russia
Manila
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24. To: Kamo Maru
Japan
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25. To: Philoctetes
Java
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27. To: Tjondari
Straits and Suez
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. To: Calchas
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30. To: Arafura
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. To: St. Albans
Australia and Manila
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. To: Pres. Jefferson
U.S.A. Canada, Japan and Shanghai

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. To: Shanghai
Wohaiwei
Samsui and Wuchow
Swatow and Bangkok
Hoihow and Halphong
Pakhoi
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. To: Cheong
Hoihow and Bangkok
Port Bayard
Amoy, Shanghai and Japan
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. To: Samsui
Straits, Australia and New Zealand via Singapore. Registration 1.45 p.m.
Letters 2.30 p.m.
Swatow
Amoy
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23. To: Manila
Straits, "Colombo and parcels only" for Germany via Hamburg
Swatow and Bangkok
Amoy
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow
Manila, "Straits and parcels only" for Germany via Hamburg
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria B.C. 13th Oct. & Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only) Parrels 23rd 8 a.m. Registration 24th 8 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A. "O. and S. America" "Canada" & "EUROPE" via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco Oct. 17th Parrels 5 p.m. Registration 24th 8 a.m. Letters 8 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24. To: Swatow
Straits, Ceylon, India, Maldives, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 26th Oct. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 8.30 a.m.
Java via Batavia
Straits and Calcutta
Wohaiwei
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25. To: Kamo Maru
Tjondari
Namsang
Chunghing
Koto Maru

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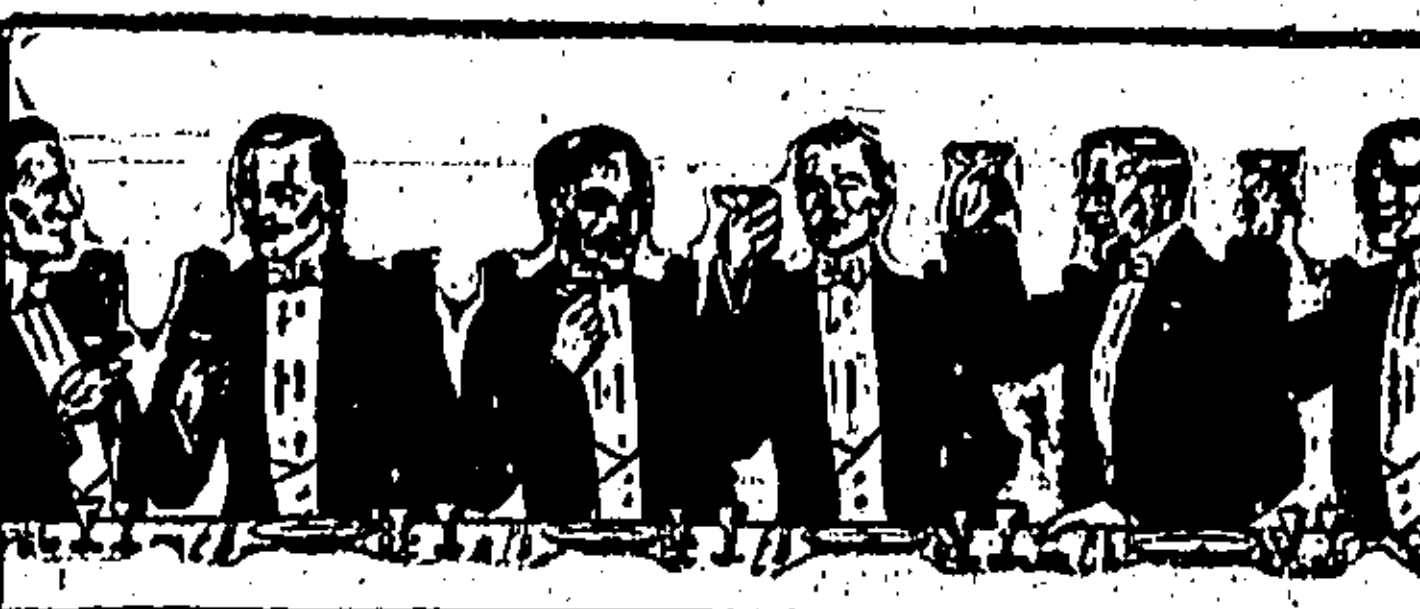
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